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## THE DAILY GAZETTE.

### GENERALITIES.

NASHVILLE has a double-headed garter snake.

SAVANNAH is reported to be very healthy.

STREET railways are to be laid in Selma, Alabama.

ALL watering places complain of a scarcity of beaux this season.

RUMOR states that Professor Silliman has resigned his chair at Yale.

THE only disease now epidemic in Macon, Ga., is the base ball fever.

GRISWOLD, the Fat Contributor, is to start a weekly newspaper in Cincinnati.

A CONVENTION of Southern planters is spoken of to take place at Memphis, in November.

THE second installment of five hundred Chinese were expected in Chattanooga on Saturday.

ANDREW JOHNSON determined to be in some shape before the public, is autobiographizing.

THE birds within the city limits of New Orleans are now protected by law from being killed.

NORFOLK, Va., has voted not to subscribe a million to the Norfolk and Great Western road.

HAMILTON COLLEGE has received $80,000 by the will of the late Mrs. S. D. Childs, of Utica.

GEN. GEO. H THOMAS' widow has just received $15,500, the amount of her late husband's life insurance.

CHLOPODA is what infests New York street cars now. We have Boston authority for stating that whatever it is it bites.

A MR. GOODFELLOW, of Troy, N. Y., has invented a machine for cutting silk bias so that there will be no waste of material.

GEN. O'NEIL thinks he has made no money out of the Fenian Brotherhood. He says he hasn't enough to buy a three-cent stamp with.

THREE Counts at Newport and two English Lords at Long Branch render the season bearable this year, by creating a leonine sensation.

THE German ladies of Chicago propose to hold a monster fair for the benefit of the fund for the aid of German sick and wounded soldiers.

CINCINNATI presents so fine a list of sun strokes, that thieves prowl about and rob the victims of the orb of day as they drop about in the streets.

IN South Bend, Indiana, there are 137 families without the Bible, and 61 of these refused to receive copies of it from an agent of the Bible Society.

IN a Boston drinking saloon it has been found necessary, in order to maintain order, to post up a placard asserting that "no religious discussions are allowed here."

ALLEN LOMBARD proposes to present to the city of Augusta, Me., a large house which he has purchased and fitted up, to be used as an asylum for old and indigent women.

CINCINNATI has a dog hermit that has lived in a cellar for ten years, without companions, never coming out until late at night, when he forages a little for provision.

HALF an ounce of strychnine, as a prophylactic, administered to a dog every few minutes, till he no longer pays attention to you, it is said, will prevent his hydrophobing.

THE Walter Heywood chair factory at Fitchburg, Mass., which was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, involved a loss of $40,000 over and above the $52,500 of insurance.

MRS. GEN. BROOKS, of Huntsville, Alabama, while returning from the funeral of her husband the other day, was thrown from her carriage, and she and her infant badly hurt.

TAKE your wife by the ankles and, starting at the garret, rush wildly down stairs, hauling her after you. An Englishman by so doing rendered a residence in Indiana of no account whatever.

DAVID KENNIARD was robbed and murdered a few days since in Warren county, Kentucky. The crime is supposed to have been committed by some negroes, one of whom named Harkins has been arrested.

ON Thursday evening last W. Dozier approached a countryman named Jas. Anderson, in Knoxville, and accosted him roughly and took hold of him, when Anderson shot and killed him. Dozier was drunk at the time.

THE MONTAUK tribe of Indians are all surnamed either Pharaoh or Wright. David L. Pharaoh is their King and the Council of State consists of Elisha Pharaoh, Jeremiah S. Wright and George Pharaoh.

PETER KINCER tried to swim across the Fox river, in Wisconsin, last week with his clothes on. They were very heavy and rendered the duty of dragging the corpse to shore much more laborious than it otherwise would have been.

THE *Commercial* sneers at Mr. Graham because he is virtuous. This is taking a mean and unfair advantage of Mr. Graham, for it would of course be impossible for Mr. Graham or any one else to sneer at the *Commercial* for anything like that.

A YOUNG woman was recently seen sitting beneath the shade of a large maple tree on Broad street, Philadelphia, soliciting alms, with the following placard pinned to her dress: "Build for fifty years, and the father of eight small children."

A PREACHER in New York, infuriated at the reports of his sermons, called the reporters present "a mean set of dirty newspaper liars," from the pulpit on a recent Sunday, which they offset by calling his the Church of the Infuriated Prophet.

CINCINNATI papers kindly inform their readers that Lady Franklin wears a wig, and Miss Tracroft her niece is "fat, fair and forty." They forced the poor old lady to hold a reception and then filed in upon her, shaking her hand violently as they went by.

THE Cathedral at Cincinnati was entered by a burglar on Monday night. He collected a number of valuable and sacred vessels of silver and gold, but left them in a heap on the floor when he heard the steps of a policeman, who came in to see what he was about.

A. T STEWART, of New York, has ordered a quantity of the best make of California blankets, from the Mission and Pacific Woolen Mills of Marysville. The order will tax the capacity of both mills until January next, and will amount to about sixty car-loads or 600 tons.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal, Etc.*, says: John Russell Young's object in starting the New York *Standard* was both a scientific and a benevolent one. He decidered to furnish his countrymen, for a mere trifle, so as to make it within the reach of all, another total eclipse of the Sun.

THE old maxim that lightning never strikes twice in the same place won't hold water. On the 14th instant the dwelling house of W. B. Norman, of Owatonna, was struck in precisely the same spot which received an electrical discharge four years ago; but no serious damage was done in either case.

IN the South murders are looked upon as difficulties, for instance, A Louisville street says: On Tuesday last a difficulty occurred in Lynchburg, Va., between Major E. C. Randolph and Messrs. John and Lewis Wimbish, which resulted in the death of Major Randolph and the wounding of John Wimbish.

THREE young men of Morgan county, Indiana, went out into a blackberry patch last Sunday and ate berries. In less than an hour they were all dead. The moral is either don't eat blackberries or don't go after them on Sunday. The *Gazette* costs three cents and having paid that sum you may take your choice.

SOME burglars in Sutton, Mass., recently entered a house, captured an iron safe containing $1,000, and carried it out and placed it in a wagon. But whilst they were hitching a horse in, they became alarmed, and departed, so that the owner of the safe lost nothing but gained the trouble of unhitching his horse and conveying back his safe.

SPRINGFIELD, Livingston parish, La., is excited by the appearance of a wild negro in that vicinity. He lives in the woods, goes entirely naked and does not come near any dwelling. He subsists principally on roasting-ears, mellons, etc. No one appears to know who he is or from whence he came, he does not remain in one place long, but seems to be roaming about from one plantation to another.

A DREADFUL accident happened at Profit Island, four miles below Port Hudson, Louisana, on Friday last. It appears that there are on the island quite a number of those deadly missels which were known during the war as lamp posts, and which were probably thrown there from the gunboats. One of them a 150 pound shell, a number of men and and boys took it into their heads to investigate, drilling at the vent with a steel hatchet and chisel. The result was that the shell exploded, killing outright two men and two boys and wounding another boy. Mr. Fremaux was standing near at the time but escaped unharmed. He states that the four persons killed were literally torn to atoms, being an indistinguishable mass of human flesh.

### FOREIGN.

A GREAT chestnut crop is expected this year, and it is thought this will go far towards supplying the deficiency of the corn crop.

DURING an operatic performance in Cassel, the tenor hissed the prima donna, and the basso won applause by seizing him by the throat.

DURING the celebration of the reconciliation between the Vienna master and journeymen bakers after the late strike, some of the old leaven again fermented most unexpectedly, and, in the midst of the festivities, a number of journeymen rushed out to demolish the doors and windows of a shop kept by a neighboring master.

IN a late letter to the Rev. L. W. Bacon, Father of Hyacinthe says that his position now is just what it was when he was here: "In order to obtain, at the present time, the privileges of being relieved from the gigantic engagements, and re-instated in the secular clergy, I should have to 'pass under the yoke' of the party dominant at Rome, and renounce my deepest and holiest convictions." In regard to the action of the Council on the infallibility question (not then taken), he says; "Whatever may be the event on this particular point, a profound movement of reaction against Papal Absolutism has been started in the heart of Catholic Christendom, which, sooner or later, must have important results."

IN Berlin has been formed a "Society for the Prevention of Poverty and Begging," which undertakes to deal with that particular nuisance, and to rid rich and well known persons of benevolent disposition of letters from all professional beggars. Such letters are generally written by public scribes, employed by the illiterate, and the society proposes a common receptacle for all such written appeals. By examining and comparing *en masse*, it is hoped that they will be traced to the secret workshops from which they have proceeded. The managers of the society undertake to investigate the condition of the senders of the letters, and, in deserving cases, to distribute any alms which these appeals may draw forth.

THE remarkable fact was elicited by the investigations of Dr. Claxton, as stated by him at a meeting of the Clinical Society, London, that men engaged at the various copper works in the city suffer less from cholera and choleraic diarrhœa during great epidemics. Dr. Claxton's statements have lately been confirmed by M. Burg, in some statistics communicated to the French Academy of Sciences. M. Burg states that during the epidemic in 1865-6 in France only one out of 1,270 workers in copper was attacked, the total number of persons thus engaged being 37,000. With workers in iron and steel, on the other hand, one out of every 209 was attacked, and of those engaged on other metals than copper or iron one out of 178.

THE Hamburgh *Borsenhalle* reports that on the evening of the 29th of June, the masons and carpenters on a strike proceeded to several new buildings in the suburbs, where they threatened and ill used the men whom they found working. Returning from his day's labor, was also attacked and dangerously beaten on the *Lombardsbrucke*. In the preceding night great damage was done to a house in course of erection in the *Mittelweg*, the floors having been torn up and the tools broken or thrown everywhere about. On the 30th ult. the tradesmen on strike marched through the city in procession in defiance of the proclamation of the Senate, and stopped before the police-office to sing the *Marseillaise*. As they refused to disperse at the summons of Senator Peterson, Chief Officer of the Police, and even attempted mischief, they were attacked and scattered by the police force and constabulary, who made use of their side-arms. A good many of the ringleaders were taken into custody, and five persons are said to be wounded.

IN Saragossa, the wealthy capital of the ancient kingdom of Aragon, a sale of memorial relics was made recently, which at first blush might look like sacrilege; but which, unlike the sale of Dickens' treasures of art, was justified by necessity and by an appropriate use of the proceeds. In Saragossa is a superb cathedral, the Nuestra Senora del Pilar—the Church of Our Lady of the Pillar—the principal altar of which is built of jasper and alabaster, in the purest Gothic style, and which contains a figure of the Virgin on a marble pillar, that is believed by the faithful to be the same on which she is supposed to have made her appearance in Santiago. In the depression of the Church, incident to the ecclesiastical commotions and civil revolutions of Spain, the treasury of Our Lady of the Pillar was exhausted, and it became necessary to dispose by public sale of the works of art which have from time to time, during the lapse of centuries, been given to the church as sacred memorials of devotion and votive offering of faithful worshippers. The articles sold were jewelled ornaments of every kind, some of them very ancient and curious—from diamond crosses, which cost three thousand guineas, to humble rosaries, worth a shilling. There were diadems, given by queens, and little rings, presented by the humblest peasants. It appears to have been altogether the most remarkable collection ever offered for sale. There were gorgeous reliquaries, enamelled pendants, medallions covered with precious stones, and calliers, some of them the gifts of persons of historic fame, such as Phillipe IV., who lived six hundred years ago and was celebrated for his avarice—for which the gifts to the Church, perhaps, were to atone—Marie Christine de Bourbon, Charles IV., and others. A brilliant spray, formed of diamonds, sold for $3,500. A pendant, reputed to be the work of Cellini, of the Sixteenth century, for $5,000, a watch, an offering of Phillipe IV., for $700; and soon, the sale occupying many days and consisting of about five hundred lots.

### Petroleum Items.

The Oil City *Times* says

A new well has been struck on Charley Run, below Oil City, and is now pumping at the rate of thirty barrels per day. It is the property of Messrs. Tiernan, Cornwall and others of this city.

The "Legal Tender" well, in Lawrenceburg, noticed in the *Times* yesterday morning, is pumping full five barrels per hour. She started off at seven barrels.

Thos. Frothingham has struck a new well on Calabosse Run, which was pumping at last accounts six barrels per day.

The Brown Farm, Cherrytree Run, is the locality of a new well which is pumping at the rate of seven barrels daily. It is owned by Tarr Farm parties.

A new well was struck near Kane city, last week, which is now pumping eight barrels daily. It is owned by N. C. Smith, of Kane city.

EACH DAY ADDS POPULARITY to that most wholesome of drinks, Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

## WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

**The Secret Treaty Sensation—Bismarck Accused of Duplicity—Great Military Preparations in England—Organization of the French Navy—Defenses of Cherbourg—Napoleon Not Yet With His Army—When He Goes He Will Go Quickly—Great Battle to be Fought in Rheinish Provinces—Prussia Prepared to Carry the War Into France—Eugenie Declared Regent of France—Departments in a State of Siege.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

**The France-Prussian Secret Treaty.**

LONDON, July 27.—M. B. Lavallette, French Minister at London, waited upon Earl Granville at the Foreign Office, and had an interview. The subject was the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. Lavallette stated that the plan and outline of the treaty had been originated by Count von Bismarck, and that the proposition had been in the hands of M. Benedetti during the latter's residence in Berlin, but that it had been rejected upon reference to Paris.

*The Journal Officiel* has an article this morning on the pretended treaty recently published in the London *Times*, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France on condition of France not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation. After the treaty of Prague, in 1866, several conferences were held at Berlin between Count von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of the projected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were started, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project described, and as for the propositions, which are discussed at the interviews mentioned, the Emperor rejected them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed to influence public opinion in England.

BERLIN, July 27. The Berlin *Correspondence* of to-day publishes the secret treaty between France and Prussia. It declares that the treaty is in the Prussian archives and in the handwriting of Benedetti. Already, before the war of 1866, France had offered an alliance with Prussia, with the promise to declare war and attack Austria, if Prussia consented to cede to France the Rheinish provinces upon the left bank of the Rhine.

**Bismarck Charged with Duplicity.**

The members of the French Embassy in London warmly accuse Count Bismarck with duplicity in seeking first to embroil France and America against France by the simultaneous publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Italy. This project is in the London *Times* and New York *Herald*. It is understood that copies of the treaty were given to the representatives of the London journals at the headquarters of the Prussian Embassy in London on Sunday last, to be forwarded to their respective journals for publication.

The journals of Paris excitedly assert that the treaty never had any existence outside of sundry conversations between Count Bismarck and M. Benedetti, while the latter was acting as representative of France at the Court of Berlin.

**Great Military Preparations in England.**

The greatest activity is manifested at the great naval depots and arsenals throughout England. Great quantities of munitions of all kinds are being accumulated rapidly, indicating a positive policy. During the past few days the Government has issued immense orders for war supplies, to be delivered at various admiralty depots.

**French Fleet--Defences of Cherbourg.**

Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg state that the squadron is now completely formed under command of a Vice Admiral, and that Admiral Bonet Willaumez, whose flagship is the iron-clad Surveillante, is under orders to sail.

The First Division is under the order of Rear Admiral Pothonan, whose flagship is the iron-clad frigate Savoie. Comprised in this division comprises the iron-clad frigate Gloire, Commandant Doguille; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, commanded by Captain Dupin; the iron-clad guardship Rochambeau, Commandant Bouceret, and the iron-clad Rans Taureau, Commandant Dupperre.

The Second Division is commanded by Rear Admiral Dieudonne. It comprises the iron-clad frigate Iconiaste, Commandant Le Baliguer; the Flandre, Commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Servez; Jeanne d'Arc, Commandant Le Bris; Hermione, Commandant Chambenau, above mentioned is the Dunderburg, bought of the United States. The Rochambeau's armament is 18 thirty-pounder and one half and half ten and three-fourth inches bore, throwing solid shot weighing four hundred and seventy pounds, and a charge of fifteen hundred feet. The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The first division was to sail on Saturday evening, and the second probably on Tuesday.

The First division doubtless was the same which passed Dover on the 25th. Transports will follow the last embarking corps of marines, now forming at Cherbourg.

Gen. De Vassean arrived this morning to inspect this corps. Gen. Rebout goes in command of it. The corps numbers 8,000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast, near John Gen. Bourbakis, 30,000 men. This squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. Troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

The defences of Cherbourg have been strengthened since the fall of Sedan. When a Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have entered through the western pass, but the Emperor ordered it to be closed and through the eastern pass without receiving a shot.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels, with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Admiral La Reneirie Le Noury. With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Chasseurs de Afrique.

**Journalists as Army Followers.**

A special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at Paris, under date of the 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be received. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press.

**Emperor Napoleon--A Great Battle To Be Fought in the Rheinish Provinces.**

The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes he will go quickly. From Strasbourg, on the 220, there are services of steady concentration of troops towards Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rheinish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be falling back.

There is a rumor circulating upon the London Stock Exchange that Napoleon had left France on board the squadron destined for operating upon the Baltic.

**Prussians Will Invade France.**

BERLIN, July 27. The Berlin *Correspondence* asserts that Prussia, from the magnitude of her defences and enthusiasm of her people, is prepared to carry the war into France.

**Russia will be Vigorously Neutral.**

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Russia is taking vigorous measures for the preservation of the neutrality of her territory. A Russian Lieutenant has been forwarded to Kiernewier, a town in the Government of Poland, situated on the railway connecting Warsaw and Vienna. Russia whilst maintaining her neutrality and guarding against the infraction thereof, desires to observe an attitude during the coming war in keeping with that of Austria, and at the same time to adopt precautionary measures against a rising in Poland.

**Empress Eugenia Declared Regent--Departments in a state of Siege.**

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree making the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the Capital.

The departments of Moselle, Haulshin and Barshin have been declared in a state of siege.

*The Journal Officiel* publishes another decree calling out for active duty ninety thousand men of the contingent of '70.

**Ocean Yacht Race--Cambria Wins.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Cambria won the yacht race. She passed Sandy Hook at 3:20 P. M. The Dauntless was signalled off the Highlands at 4 P. M.

## SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

[The storm of yesterday interfered seriously with the telegraph wires, which will account for the meagreness of our dispatches this morning.]

## Later Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

**That Secret Treaty--Prussian Version.**

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Correspondence* prints the text of the treaty the French Emperor offered to Count Bismarck. In its comments the *Correspondence* says the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxemburg and the redfuction of Belgium. The minutes of the treaty in Benedetti's writing are preserved in the War Office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered aid to Prussia with 300,000 men, with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for the cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

**Absurd Rumor Concerning Prisoners.**

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Officiel* says: We have intelligence that a rumor is circulated on the other side of the Rhine that the Emperor had given orders that prisoners of war should be treated with the utmost rigor and placed outside the protection of the laws of nations. This report is absurd. On the contrary, the Emperor desires to treat prisoners with the greatest humanity.

**Censorship of the Press.**

A circular from M. Ollivier, citing a discussion on the question in the Corps Legislatif, says the journals are only forbidden to mention questions with regard to troops and military operations. They have a right to speak of the events of the war as accomplished facts.

The *Journal Officiel* has an article this morning on the pretended treaty recently published in the London *Times*, having for its object the acquisition of Luxembourg and Belgium by France on condition of France not opposing the union of the States of the South with the North German Confederation. After the treaty of Prague, in 1866, several conferences were held at Berlin between Count von Bismarck and the French Ambassador on the subject of the projected alliance. Some of the ideas set forth in the *Times* were started, but the French Government never had any knowledge of the project described, and as for the propositions, which are discussed at the interviews mentioned, the Emperor rejected them. It can escape no one that this publication on the part of the London *Times* is designed to influence public opinion in England.

**The American Legion Story Repeated.**

The *Gaulois* repeats the rumor that an American Legion of one thousand men is organizing here under the command of a French officer. The report is still regarded as doubtful.

**Public Prayers Asked.**

Another circular from the Prime Minister calls upon the bishops to offer public prayers to place France, her chief and the noble infant who aspires to battle and succeed him under the protection of Him who holds in His hands the fate of battles and destinies of people.

**The Empress Nominally Regent.**

*The Journal Officiel* publishes a decree conferring upon the Regent the Empress, with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence. The actual Regency will be guided in its policy by instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor and to be inscribed in the Book of State exhibitors. Other matters will be referred immediately to make room for future applicants.

—Caledonian games came off yesterday on Belle Island, Michigan. About five thousand persons were in attendance. Donald Dinnie, the champion of Scotland, was present, being his first appearance in America. He also sustained his reputation for strength and skill.

The base ball game between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and Athletics of Philadelphia, on the latter's grounds, resulted:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2—11 |
| Red Stockings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2—9 |

At Clifton, twenty miles north of Muncie, Indiana, Tuesday, James Gileane shot and killed James McCleary. Gileane met McCleary on a saloon, and deliberately fired a bullet into his breast, killing him instantly. A trifling quarrel between the children of the men led to the difficulty.

—At the fire in Philadelphia, Tuesday night, no firemen were killed, as reported. The following were injured: Wm. H. Cook, of the Morris Hose Company; Jos. Williams and Samuel Gilpen, of the Neptune Hose Company; W. H. Myers, of the Washington Hose Company; Louis Lawn, and four others. Two thousand seven hundred and forty hogsheads of sugar, raw and refined, were destroyed. The *Ledger* estimates the loss at $900,000, and the insurance at $800,000.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Boston Post.]

The circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs sets forth the position of France with dignity and strength. Prussia's neglect of treaties has been a source of uneasiness to Europe, which clearly perceived the intention of that country to aggrandize itself at the expense of its own honor and of all justice. The minister is certainly right in stigmatizing such conduct as dangerous and unscrupulous. The action of Prussia is recapitulated, her tergiversation exposed, and the responsibility of hostilities placed upon her. The moderation claimed by France will be admitted by all whose zeal in behalf of her enemies, and the enemies of Europe, does not overwhelm their judgment. The Emperor's speech, like this circular, shows a national power that it will be difficult to overcome. The sentiment of Louis Napoleon's remarks is not bluster, but the reflection of an astute ruler who, knowing all the hazards and responsibilities of war, assumes them with a courage and confidence participated in by the entire action.

[From the Boston Post.]

It would prove the best thing in the world for us if events should drag her (England) into the complications of the Continent. We should then be the only neutrals who could do the carrying service which the world must still have performed. We are without ships, it is true, owing first to the blow dealt our commerce by British treachery, and, secondly, to the scarcely wise legislation of Congress, that forbids the building of ships at home or their purchase abroad. Nor could we expect to restore in a day the loss of the splendid opportunities which, for the past five years, have been multiplying in our favor, only to culminate in this latest one of a foreign war. But something could be done, and the commercial community would demand that it be done with promptness and a sagacious comprehension of the situation.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

In the complex political system of Europe it is impossible for two States to even contemplate hostilities without at the same time laying upon the other States the burden of military preparations, which would be entirely abrogated by uniting all these lines of hostile nationality. The United States, which lately had a million of men under arms, has reduced her regular force to thirty thousand, and most of these would lack employment if the semi-nationalities of the Indian tribes were disposed of peacefully. How fatal, then, the policy of permitting the establishment of a variety of nations on the Continent! Surely the idea of an ocean-bound Republic is an unerring popular instinct of self preservation. If Mexico was a powerful and aggressive nation, or if Canada possessed the elements of an independent national existence, the American people would be saddled with an additional $100,000,000 taxes to support a standing army to watch our frontiers. But happily the former is nearly ripened out, and the latter is gravitating by the resistless force of social and moral causes into the American Union. An "ocean bound Republic" is, then, the guarantee for the domestic peace of this Continent. The present war in Europe but more closely demonstrates the truth, and enhances the appreciation of it by the public opinion of this nation.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal etc.]

General Sheridan will learn something by going abroad and watching the manner in which the coming conflict between Prussia and France will be conducted, which it would have been much better for his reputation if he had practiced in his campaign in the Valley of Virginia. Neither Napoleon nor Moltke will be likely to give orders to make a wilderness of any valley so that "a crow passing over it will have to take his rations with him." He will find that, although the French and Prussian soldiers may fight one another heartily, they will hardly organize the system of "burning" which was carried to such an extent by Sheridan in the Valley and Sherman in Georgia. As Sheridan probably does not speak either French or German, he will have to learn by what he sees and not by intercourse with either of the belligerents. If he makes a report of his observations, it may provoke a comparison between it and the one General George B. McClellan made when he was in Europe, and to the disadvantage of "Little Phil."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The American apologists for the French invasion of Germany contend that France has peculiar claims on American sympathy, and good wishes for her success in her present unprovoked undertaking, on account of the aid she rendered the colonies in their struggle for independence, ninety-five years ago. Without denying the importance of that aid, or feeling any disposition to undervalue it, and while admitting that Americans should always cheerfully acknowledge their sense of obligation therefor, nevertheless, it is due to the truth of history to state that the French Government did not render that assistance out of any regard or affection for the colonists or the cause for which they contended. It mattered little to France whether they rebelled in order to establish a republic or a monarchy. What France was specially interested in, was to secure their detachment from the British crown, and the aid she rendered had for its sole object the infliction of a severe wound on her hated rival and enemy, the British.

THE PARIS PRESS ON PRUSSIA—FRENCH ANT INDICTMENTS OF BISMARCK AND KING WILLIAM—THE CHANCELLOR'S SPLENDID CARD.

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

The *Monde* inquires how it comes to pass that Prussia finds among the writers on the Paris journals persons who uphold or excuse her, and further asks how it is that her defenders give themselves out for the most part as the friends of liberty? Do they so soon forget the principle which Prussia represents, the system which Count de Bismarck has carried out, the yoke beneath which he has bent Germany, and which he would like to extend to the whole of Europe? Our contemporary then proceeds in high terms to say that William has been on the throne since 1861. In the year following his accession he began war with his people, and some years later he started with his neighbors in successive differences which have never since come to an end. In 1864 he raised the question of Schleswig Holstein, with the apparent pretext of protecting the rights of the Duchies, but with the secret and brutal intention of gaining two provinces. In 1864 he placed Germany in the van, dragged Austria in the rear, and finished by confiscating to his profit the contested territories. In 1865 he bought Lauenburg from Austria just as one buys a flock of sheep from a neighbor without consulting the animals themselves. The same year, unmindful that he had made war in the interests of Germany, he signed the convention of Gastein, ceded Holstein to Austria, allotted Schleswig to himself, and cast with disdain the prospect of the Holstein States into the waste paper basket. Then forgetting the convention of Gastein, as there he had set aside the promises made at the commencement of the campaign, he laid hands on Holstein, Austria's share in the fruits of the conquest, and pretended to arrange every thing as he pleased. The Diet of Frankfort having protested, he sent that body about its business, just as he had done with Hanover which having lodged her protest to that of Germany, he paid no attention to the complaint, and, continuing his formidable armaments, denounced Austria to all Europe as arming to destroy the public peace, and one fine day opened the campaign, and in a fortnight was at Sadowa. During the course of these events Count de Bismarck did not cease to defy and to wound, at one time Denmark, at another, in former ally, in spite of her protests. He led France to hope for compensations on the Rhine, and ended by preventing her from treating with Holland for Luxembourg. He found it a capital joke to deprive us of the gratitude of Italy, who owes to us her existence. He negotiated the junction of the German with the Italian Railways by St. Gothard, and put obstacles in the way of the fresh agreement between the French and Dutch line which was in conformity with the wish of the companies. Finally, he refused us, in the terms the simplest right of watching over the execution of the Treaty of Prague, and he mixes himself up with the election of a monarch in Spain for the purpose of doing us an injury."

So much for foreign affairs, whilst, according to our contemporary, at home the government of Prussia violated, in 1862, the liberty of election in order to get a favorable majority, and in 1863 that of the constitution to recognize the army at its own will; in 1864, waged war without a regular budget and in contempt of the rights of the Chamber; in 1865, prosecuted the Deputies for having made speeches in Parliament which were distasteful to it, and condemned them with out paying any attention to the freedom of the press; in 1866, plunged Austria in her itself after two months of an insignificant session, made peace and war with out thinking of that assembly's wishes, and ended by getting absolution by means of success. "Such, says the *Monde*, " is the nation which our liberals have thought fit to support."

The *Liberte* examines the situation of Prussia, and asks whether the provinces annexed or devoted to King William and his Minister, Count de Bismarck? The conclusion at which our contemporary arrives is that they are not so. The remarks of that journal are as follows:

Is Prussia sure that when she shall ask those soldiers whom she vanquished yesterday, to now espouse her quarrels, and that the hands of those countries to quit their harvests to defend the proud conqueror of 1866, they will obey the summons? As for foreign countries, there is Denmark, and we have no need to explain to our readers why that power and perhaps Sweden and Norway do not like Prussia. England is neutral; Russia sympathetic, we believe, but her attitude is not decided as yet. As for Italy, opinions are divided, and we can understand the hesitation. Prussia must have made large promises and great efforts, she no doubt touched on that sensible point, Rome; but Italy has not forgotten the remarks made in 1866 by the high Prussian authorities on her army and its value, things not easily forgotten. Lastly, there is Spain! We forget nothing, and we repeat we are not seeking for possible alliances for or against. We are only looking for sympathy. The fruit of conquest and aggrandizement is, that a nation does not pass from twenty-four millions of inhabitants to nearly forty millions without offending many interests and wounding many legitimate sentiments. Prussia is about to make in a few days a supreme trial of her autonomy; she is about to measure the distance between the law written and the law fulfilled, the treaty signed by a plenipotentiary and that ratified by the people; the annexation imposed on a conquered King, and that accepted by a satisfied population. During the last four years Count de Bismarck has had a splendid card in hand, namely, the great ideas of Sadowa, the overthrow authority of which was sufficient to silence all discontent. When that force shall form the vanguard, is he sure that those it formerly had to keep in check will now follow it? We put these questions, and we conclude that if the responsibility which weighs on Count de Bismark is heavy, his embarrassments are not lighter.

The inference which the *Liberte*, a war journal, wishes to be drawn from the above is of course that as the situation of Prussia is unfavorable, France would be unwise in not taking advantage of it to remind that King, infatuated with conquest, that there are treaties, and that he must execute them.

### Two Navies.

NAVAL ARMAMENT OF RUSSIA.

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions—the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse power, with 2,205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 39; the Siberian of Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg, or engaged in cruising in European waters.

The iron clad fleet of war consisted at the commencement of 1868 of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns, as follows:

| | Guns. |
|---|---|
| 2 Frigates, one of 18, and one of 24 guns | 42 |
| 3 Floating batteries of 14, 16 and 27 guns. | 57 |
| 2 Corvettes of 8 guns | 16 |
| 6 Monitors of 2 guns each | 12 |
| 11 Turret ships of 2 guns each | 22 |
| 24 Iron-clads with | 149 |

The largest of these iron-clads are two armed frigates, the Sevastopol and Pojarecki. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Glorie and Normandie. At the time of flotation the Sevastopol measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop, and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 4½ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest caliber. Her prow has a beak for striking with. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery, occupying about 80 feet in the length of the gun deck, both sides and ends being completely armor-clad. The armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside.

The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning of 1868 by 60,220 sailors and marines, under the command of 3,791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Spanish navy is not very formid able, and includes only six iron clad frigates. During the past ten years active measures have been taken for its improvement, but the embarrassed state of the finances has prevented any great progress. It consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels at the end of June, 1868. The only important addition has been the gunboats constructed in this harbor:

| *Screw Steamers.* | Guns. |
|---|---|
| 4 Iron-clad frigates of from 13 to 40 guns | 161 |
| 1 Ship of the line of 18 large guns | 18 |
| 11 Frigates of from 26 to 51 guns | 461 |
| 26 Corvettes of from 2 to 5 guns | 76 |
| 18 Gunboats, each with one gun | 18 |
| 10 Transports. | |
| 72 Screw steamers. | 736 |
| *Paddle Steamers.* | |
| 3 Frigates of 14, 16 and 18 guns. | 48 |
| 11 Corvettes of from 2 to 10 guns | 61 |
| 10 Avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns. | 18 |
| 24 Paddle Steamers. | 127 |
| *Sailing Vessels.* | |
| 5 Frigates of 16 guns each | 80 |
| 1 Corvette of 15 guns. | 15 |
| 4 Naval school ships of from 18 to 30 guns | 106 |
| 3 Coast-guard vessels of 2 guns each | 6 |
| 13 Sailing vessels. | 205 |

The six iron-clads of the Spanish navy were, with one exception, built in England. The largest of them, the Victoria, carries twenty four guns, and is armored from stem to stern with five and a half-inch plates and ten inch teak. She is three hundred and sixteen feet in length, and 4,862 tons burden. Next to the Victoria in size is the Numancia, built in the floating docks of Cartagena. She is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armor plating, and is three hundred and sixteen feet long and fifty seven broad at the beam, with a draught of water of twenty seven feet four inches. The Numencia is completed inclosed by five inch armor of 1,500 tons weight, and is pierced for forty sixty-eight pounders. The Arapiles, another of the iron-clads, carries thirty-four guns in broadside battery.

The Spanish navy was manned in 1869 by 12,980 sailors and 7,980 marines, and commanded by one Captain-General of the fleet and and 1,150 officers of various grades.

### The Flower Language---Emblems for the Days and Months.

The floral emblems of the days of the week and the months of the year are as follows:

Monday.—A leaf of the lotus or water lily, half represented light, half dark, the lotus being considered in the East as "The emblem and cradle of creative Night."

Tuesday.—A leaf, half light to signify the heavens, and half blue or sea green, meaning the water, in reference to the second day's work of creation.

Wednesday.—A leaf divided into three colors, light for the heavens, blue for the waters, and green for the earth.

Thursday.—A green lotus leaf, on which is placed a flower figurative of the sun, created on the fourth day.

Friday.—A leaf on which an insect is feeding, symbolizing "Let the earth bring forth the living creatures."

Saturday.—A leaf for this day is filled with fruit, for "I have given you every herb bearing seed, and every tree, in which is the fruit."

Sunday.—Simply an olive leaf, sacred to peace and rest.

January is represented by a robin, encircled in a garland of sweet scented t

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.


GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 12[illegible].

THURLOW WEED'S autobiography promises to prove the heaviest book out. He has worked hard on it for several years and the New York *Tribune* announces that he has only carried himself down as far as 1828.

THE war spirit of the French masses has not been aroused. The want of enthusiasm on the part of the people has been strikingly observable, and is a disheartening omen for the Emperor's consideration.

MAZZINI and Garibaldi it is stated are carefully watching the progress of the war in Europe and patiently waiting opportunity to sweep upon Rome and capture that jewel and thus complete the long wished for unity of Italy.

THERE will be no privateering on commerce by either France or Prussia, as both nations have decided their intentions to abide by the treaty of 1856. Although Spain and the United States refused to agree to that treaty, still they are to be included in the protection its provisions afford.

THE *Commercial* vaunteth muchly over what the reformists have accomplished. We admire a journal that can laugh and be merry under such circumstances, and that can be joyful over a wreck of bright anticipations and cheat itself into the belief that it accomplished good in a bad way.

THERE is no mystery in the delay of battle on the Rhine. The first struggle will in all probability be decisive. It will probably involve the loss of from fifty to sixty thousand men and no humane person can wish to accelerate the movement of the troops upon each other.

A PORTION of the fifth article of the Treaty of Prague (August 23, 1866) provides that, "if the inhabitants of the Northern districts of Schleswig declare by a free vote, their desire to be united to Denmark, they shall be restored accordingly." Because these Duchies don't do so is one of the thorns in the French lateral epidermis.

IT WOULD be only characteristic of the crafty and intriguing French Emperor if the rumor that he has entered into a secret compact with Prim proves true. Prim to receive the support of France for the rulership of Spain and in return to furnish Napoleon with a pretext for war with Prussia seems to have been the programme long since adopted.

THE *Chronicle* announces that some gentlemen in Pittsburgh contemplate forming a Historical Association, with a view of collecting together and preserving matter bearing upon the early history of our State, and especially this portion of the State. Such an organization should have had existence in this community many years ago, and now as the idea has been taken up we hope that it will not end in talk.

WHILE France and Prussia are steadily preparing for the first shock of battle the other European powers are being gradually and surely drawn into the complication. Since the development of the secret treaty proposed by Napoleon to Bismarck, the probabilities of a general war on the Old Continent are more certain. England is getting up her war spirit, and she cannot interfere without dragging other governments into the quarrel.

THE oracle of brimstone corner plaintively sings out, "Will there be two Republican tickets in the field?" We almost lose patience. Have we not stated twice and thrice before that there will be but one such ticket in the field, and that will be nominated in August. In the meanwhile we kindly advise our contemporary to sell out the space occupied in the way of a standing joke at the top of its editorial columns with certain good names. Helmbold might purchase it to advertise his buchu. There is no use in wasting so much space on the heavy page.

THE *Commercial*, which has reiterated the declaration that the new party would withdraw their whole ticket, says, "All the stories about the Republican (?) candidates declining are sheer inventions—coined falsehoods." Does it wish to have the names of the authors of those "sheer inventions" and "coined falsehoods" ? Let it look at the list it flaunts in its columns every morning, and it will see them. We assert that those who have made the "sheer inventions" and given utterance to "coined falsehoods" are on *its own ticket*, and we know they speak the truth. When these gentlemen have commenced to give each other the *lie*, it is time to dissolve the partnership.

THE registration of the houses of ill fame of St. Louis under the new law developes some interesting facts. Thus far one hundred houses have been put down in the books. These contain about eight hundred prostitutes. In the majority of cases the keepers are women, although in many instances men are silent partners. The average age of the frail ones is twenty-two years. A majority are Americans by birth, but almost every nation has contributed its quota. The occupations are various—a majority having been servants, and many never having had any occupation. The average time that the women have been in the life of sin and shame will not exceed five years. The youngest on the lists are 16, and the oldest 49. The reasons for becoming prostitutes are not many. Not a few were seduced, some were driven to it by poverty, and some from bad associations. A great majority are registered as continuing the business from *choice!* Some say they don't want to work, and some that they can find nothing else to do.

WE stated on Wednesday that the members of the new party were informing their friends, privately, that they had accomplished the object for which they had organized, and would therefore retire from the contest. The matter, however, received publicity from a source yesterday, which, being corroborated, may be received as true. It was announced that the new party, having smashed things generally, "might with perfect credit to itself *rest for a time from its labors.*" We must admit that its labors have been arduous, very arduous, and *exhausting*, for they have not left the least life in it. We are glad to learn that the fleet and faithful messengers who have explored the whole county in a fruitless search for candidates, will now be *permitted* to "rest from their labors." They have left nothing undone that energy, will, and determination could do, but all their efforts have only proved to be love's labor lost. They have returned from their labors, related their sad tale, and *"cheered"* most obsequiously to their *masters*, who have been graciously pleased to grant them "rest for a time," and for all time. The modesty of these masters, in claiming a victory without striking a blow is refreshing. Such men will never be able to accomplish anything. They will find few willing to *serve* them.

## A RIVER POLICE.

The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have become so large that it is beginning to be a little absurd even for the most old fogy of citizens to speak of them as the abode of rural innocence and virtue; and evident as this fact is everywhere we go, it is no place more apparent than along the shores and between the banks of the Allegheny river. More than once, gentlemen have told us that when they have taken ladies out in barges upon the Allegheny they have been accosted with the vilest language and the most opprobrious epithets by boys, little and big, all attired in the costume fashionable with Adam in the ante-fig-leaf times, who were swimming and wading and dabbling in the stream or dancing unchaste can-can's on the shore. And besides this, numerous adult men, big and brawny, but altogether wanting in modesty, shame or respect for the laws, amuse themselves in the evenings by getting into wherries, or skiffs and pulling up and down the river in a state of stark nudity which amounts to gross indecency, when it is remembered that it is done in broad day light, within the limits of the two cities and between the populous banks of a great river. Mere remonstrances are useless, for when men have sunk so low as to be capable of such conduct severe action is necessary to recall them to a sense of legal propriety and we cannot see how such severity can be used unless the two cities should unite, as they have done in the case of the bridge police, and create a river police, whose sole duty shall be to attend to the so frequently recurring breaches of the law in that section, and empowered to pursue and make arrests in both cities or upon the water. Special river police have proved extremely useful in New York and Philadelphia, and we think we have a right to ask it here in the name of every lover of decency, law and order in the community.

## THE BALANCE OF POWER.

By the confession of the French themselves, the present war against the North German States is in the interest of the "balance of power." By this expression is meant that state of affairs in which no one of the European powers is permitted to have such a preponderance of power as to endanger the independance of the others. While this idea is as old even as the Greek States, still, not until the days of Charles V. was it distinctly avowed, the overgrown power and ambitious designs of this monarch awakening the other European powers to the danger of such preponderance in any other State.

The motive of preserving the balance of power first came definitely into the political foreground in those unions which England, Holland and Austria repeatedly formed against the encroachments of Louis IV. on the dominion of Europe. The same cause disrupted the most dangerous (to Louis) of these coalitions; for, in the war of the Spanish Succession, when the Hapsburg pretender to the throne of Spain became, by the death of Joseph I., sovereign of Austria and Emperor of Germany, and the power which, in the hands of Charles V., had threatened the equilibrium of Europe, was thus likely to be again wielded by one man, England withdrew from the coalition, and thus saved Louis from a signal overthrow.

The aggressions of Napoleon called all the powers of Europe to arms against him in the name of the balance of power; and in rearranging the map of Europe, this convenient shield was frequently invoked to cover the jealousy which resisted various claims to restitution.

For some time, the balance of power in Europe has, it might so be put, been embodied in a pentarchy, or permanent Congress of the great powers, who mutually and jealously watch each other's movements. This mutual jealousy on the part of the great powers is considered the safety of the petty States, being the only influence that prevents their absorption by these great contiguous political sponges.

In the present instance, France imagined that she felt herself sinking in the great political whirlpool of Prussian absorption, and hence she strikes in the interest of the "balance of power," which, of course, is to the interest of France. It therefore follows as a natural sequence that France and Prussia will not be alone in this conflict. All the great powers of Europe must, in some way, become involved, otherwise the balance of power ceases to be the main spring of political action. Thus it is not possible for America, who reason from the broader standpoint of universal right, to have any sympathy with the *casus belli* put forth by France.

## EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Everybody seems to be discussing just now the effect the Franco-Prussian war will have upon the monetary and commercial interests of the United States. Some entertain the most brilliant hopes that it will redound to our national aggrandizement, and be a source of great commercial and agricultural prosperity. At this early day, before it has been ascertained the proportions the war will assume—the number of nations that may be drawn into it and its probable duration—very little, as experience goes to show, can be said as to the effect it will produce here. The moves on the military chess-board are sometimes slow and the consequences uncertain. We are occasionally informed that a high "military official," or a distinguished financier, has predicted certain consequences and results, but our experience in the last ten years, to go no farther back, has taught us that military officials and financiers can see no farther into a mill stone than their less pretentions and less celebrated neighbors. No one can predict what army movements will take place in the Rhine region the next twenty-four hours, or what premium gold will command in Wall street one week hence.

There are some things however which are perfectly palpable, and in relation to which there is no uncertainty. As we stated in these columns some time since, the present war will seriously affect immigration and the financial interests of the country. Emigration from Germany has received an effectual check for the present, and so long as the war continues we will be deprived of the benefits which a large and continuous flow of hardy and industrious Teutons have secured to us for many years.

Our financial interests have already felt the effects of the European war. Gold leaped suddenly from 111½ to 122¾9, the quotations yesterday being 121¾. Our bonds have suffered a heavy depreciation both in England and on the Continent, the decline ranging from 3 to 8½ per cent. the latter figure on Sixty-twos. Although the advance in gold has kept our government securities a fraction lower in New York than in London and Frankfort, and consequently prevented their return in any large amounts, yet in the event of the war continuing it may be expected that they will come back to us in large quantities for some time. In the nature of things this could not be expected to continue long. Our public securities are infinitely superior to any thing offered, or that is likely to be offered, in European markets. Our bonds are amply secured, and draw a much higher rate of interest than European nations are willing to give. If the course which our bonds took during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 is any criterion, we need not expect that their return will be of long continuance. Immediately after the outbreak of war in that year, about $10,000,000 found their way here from Europe. But the tide was soon turned. Almost as soon as the bonds began to arrive, a "reflux movement set in," and in the short space of two or three weeks some $15,000,000 were sent back to Europe, which showed the great confidence trans-Atlantic capitalists had in our securities, and the preference they gave them over those of their own countries. For the time being, however, there will, in all probability, be considerable fluctuation and derangement, and in the uncertainty which surrounds the course which will likely be pursued by European powers, no one can predict, even approximately, at what figures prices of public securities may range.

As we have already stated, in the present complications abroad the prospect of funding one thousand five hundred millions of our national debt, in accordance with the provisions of a recent Act of Congress, is not very brilliant. It will not be accomplished for some time, and it is not likely that the Secretary of the Treasury will attempt it until peace shall have been established between the nations now at war. Our bonds at present are about twelve per cent. below par in gold, and could not be negotiated at par at four, four and a half, and five per cent. interest. For the present then all hope of funding the national debt has vanished.

If our capitalists have public spirit enough, the war may secure to us the revival of our commercial marine, and if it should stimulate us to regain that supremacy in the carrying trade of the ocean which we enjoyed before the *Alabama* corsairs preyed upon our ships on the high seas, it will be to us a great national blessing, whatever may be the disastrous consequences to those who are waging it. The present condition of our commercial marine, not to speak of the inadequacy of our navy, is a national disgrace, and even if it should be at the expense of the calamities of others, for which we are in no way responsible, its restoration to its former state of efficiency will be hailed with delight. There is no reason why we should surrender the carrying trade of the ocean into the hands of England, and be dependent upon her for bottoms in which to stow away and transport the products of our great agricultural domain, and the means of conveying to other lands every letter we wish to transmit. People may rave as much as they please about free trade and registration laws, but the truth is the present state of our commercial marine is the result of a lack of public spirit and enterprise. We are paying millions to England every year in the shape of freights, which we might with greater advantage and more honor retain in our own pockets. If other nations than those now engaged in it should become involved, a long war will create an increased demand for breadstuffs. But if it should terminate as speedily as the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and Russia and other nations should remain neutral, and the indications are they will, there will not in our opinion be any very marked increase in the demand for our agricultural products. Every thing looks favorable for an average harvest in the British Isles. The failure of the growing crops in France is not so great as at first reported, and all the resources of the grain growing countries in Europe must become exhausted before the belligerents will turn their attention to the United States for supplies for their armies. At all events, we would not advise our farming friends to store away their wheat with the expectation of getting much higher figures than those at present offered.

One great advantage likely to result to this country from the war is, that our imports will be greatly diminished. The balance of trade is too strongly against us already, and the sooner the tide is turned the better will it be for the prosperity of the nation. We can live as well without those expensive articles which we are impoverishing ourselves by importing every year.

## A W[illegible]man's Idea of What a Kitchen Should Be.

[From the Revolution.]

To begin with, I would have a kitchen well lighted; some, yes, a great deal of the broad, expansive sunlight coming in boldly, as if it had a perfect right to be there. That would, of course, necessitate large windows. And then I would give as much attention to the ventilation of a kitchen as I would to a sleeping room. I would have a large circular device suspended over the cooking stove, with a hole in the center, and a tube leading to the top of the house, to carry off the savory smells which the process of cooking generates, and prevent them from permeating the house.

For these smells, however savory and agreeable, are apt to take away something from the keenness of our appetite; or, at least, cause us to anticipate something better than the reality. Then I would have a large sink, with a permanent soapstone or marble wash bowl, for washing the dishes, and another for draining. I would also have an adjustable pipe leading from the hot water tank to either of those basins. Besides this, I would have sundry cupboards and closets arranged on the wall, so as to be tasteful and decorative, as well as convenient.

Then I would have a space devoted to tiny drawers, such as one sees in a drug store, and labeled in this manner: Soda, allspice, nutmegs, cream of tartar, etc., so that at a single glance I could discover just what I wanted, without rummaging to find these things in some out-of-the-way corner, placed there by some untidy Bridget. This would save one a world of care now devoted to instructing every new servant as to all places of things. Cooking is becoming so complicated now-a-days that one needs all the arrangements, and as many utensils as a chemical laboratory, and the good architect should give the *mater familias* a place for everything."

THE most distinguished guest of the Rockland House, Nantasket Beach, Mass., is thus described in the New York *Tribune*: Ralph Waldo Emerson, a tall, rather slim and shambling-looking figure, with his hat sloping backward and his cravat awry, may be seen every day along the piazza. His thin face is, in the imagination of the writer, marked with furrows of thought, the grayish hair tells of some 60 years' experience; the aquiline nose seems projected into the future; wisdom lurks in the shrewd smile that plays round the firm lips, and an intuitive sagacity sparkles in his keen gray eye. He is a born seer. If any mortal knows what the nodding flowers whisper to the passing breeze, or what the wild waves are saying, it is he. Unlike the ancient philosophers, the Concord sage does not go barefoot, but wears large shoes, eats his food with a silver fork and enjoys the varied aspects of nature with a keen relish.

A YOUNG LADY, possessed of thirty thousand dollars and a pretty face eloped from the house of her brother-in-law on Michigan avenue in Chicago last week with a young man named Bruce, who is called poor and disreputable by the Chicago papers. Her disappearance was mysterious and her relatives were about to have the river dragged when on Sunday they received a telegram informing them of the whereabouts of herself and husband.

## DOWN IN MAINE.

[Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MAINE, July 25, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We promised you an occasional letter from the sea-shore this summer. Of course there were implied conditions. And one of these, that we should be free from hot burning weather,—has not been complied with. Last summer we did not experience a single warm, uncomfortable day. Already in July we have had very many scorching days. It has been one of the warmest months here on record, and there is no suspension yet. But we have almost constantly a breeze from the ocean mitigating the heat which otherwise would be intolerable.

There is no great rush for watering places now. To the mountains, the dwellers of the sea, flee. To the ocean come the Canadians and mountaineers. There is an exchange of places. Change of air and scene is the object. Places once popular resorts have ceased to become so; others have taken their places. Formerly, here, it was Cape Cottage or Cape Elizabeth; now it is the Ottawa House on Castleing's Island, at the entrance to Portland Harbor, and Mt. Desert on the Eastern coast of Maine, to which more and more resort to enjoy the wild mountain scenery and the views of the rolling ocean, the sails, the fishings and the bathings. New Yorkers and Bostonians have erected hotels on this spot, but a few years ago one of the quietest on the globe and regarded as wholly undesirable as a place for residence.

The politics of Maine are a little disturbed. Even here there are ambitious men, restless men and men desirous of a change, hoping to derive benefit from it. Perham will be Governor, although there is some talk of bringing out Chamberlain, the present popular Governor, as a citizens', that is, a Democratic candidate. This was discussed in the recent Democratic Convention in Portland, and it is still spoken of. We have been told that he was a Democrat before the war, and that there is hope that he will return to the home from which he has wandered. The belief entertained for so a long time by so many is discreditable to the Governor, and we should think would damage his chances for United States Senate in place of Senator Morrill. For this Governor Chamberlain, Senator Morrill and Hon. J. Washburne are the candidates. The latter has but little strength. The contest will be between the two former; the result doubtful.

A few weeks ago the return of Mr. Lynch from Cumberland county to Congress seemed very doubtful, as York county, a part of his district, claimed the candidate this time, and seemed disposed to bolt the ticket and thus give the election to the Democrats. They are, however, gradually becoming reconciled to his nomination. Here, as elsewhere, there are those whose only hopes are in a change of men; they are ready to do anything for a share of the spoils. What is corruption now, would be honesty and purity were they in the stall.

The anniversaries of our colleges and seminaries of learning have again been celebrated. Boston has given the 1,000 bouquets to her diploma and honor students, amid speeches and rejoicings and feasting, and has decided to adorn some of her school rooms with statuary and paintings. The graduates of our north east colleges have spoken the pieces which are to immortalize them, and have gone to their homes to prepare for severer struggles with less certain results. Harvard has had new life infused into her and is increasing in students and wealth. The propriety of congregating a large number of students in the same building is by some doubted. Certain it is that many go from home to fit themselves for the duties of life, and come back to lead a life of shame and wretchedness. The statistics of the number in the graduating class of Yale the present year who drink or smoke, or chew tobacco or are profane, have been severely commented on in the New York papers. A gentleman attended commencement at Bowdoin for the purpose of deciding whether it was the place to educate three sons, and when he heard the chronicles of class day read, filled with profanity, and language unbecoming to a liberally educated young man, he rose saying, I will not send my sons there.

The scholarships high moral tone, and gentlemanly bearing of the students of your own university will compare very favorably with that of our best colleges. It does not graduate drunkards or vicious young men. Its commencement exercises are equal to any to which we listened. There are no hazings, no rebellions, no riotous assemblings there. Let its citizens cherish it. S.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

## THE WOMAN QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Women are beginning to talk so much of their rights, and are agitating the question so strenuously, that it may be said now to be fairly and squarely before the public. Shall women have their rights or not? is the query so often heard that a fair minded, honest and easy going man begins to think that there must be something in it after all, and to believe that the mothers and wives and sisters and daughters whom he has looked upon as the sweetest of companions and peers of the hearth-stone, have in reality been slaves and drudges, suffering, writhing under the lash of his domestic tyranny. Having thus, we may suppose, become convinced that he and all men are tyrants, he naturally decides that, being tyrants, they will sternly refuse whatever these fomenters of a servile uprising shall demand. He, however, examines the laws and finds that woman's legal condition began improving in this country before Lucy Stone or Mrs. Bloomer began to agitate the question; but that there is still in this as in many other paragraphs of the book of life, eternal room for progress and improvement. He will probably determine that marriage should be regarded as an equal partnership, each party there performing those necessary duties for which by nature and education he or she may be most fit, each putting into the firm all of the capital at his or her disposal and each having a right, upon retiring—by death or divorce—from the firm, to dispose absolutely of one-half of the stock and assets of the concern, and no more. "This," says he, "is justice and even though I be a tyrant, I shall be just." Thereupon, perhaps, he proceeds to use his utmost efforts to bring about such a state of affairs, but he is at once assailed by those who believe that woman's property should be and remain her own, and altogether out of the reach of her husband, and any wages that she may earn shall belong to her absolutely, as well as a portion of those of her husband, and the would-be just man finds a portion of these belligerent Amazons, not satisfied with female equality demanding of him to acknowledge in his statute books that women have a right to a physical and legal superiority to men, equal to that spiritual superiority which he has always—perhaps unconsciously—admitted. This brings him to a halt, and while examining the two suggestions, he is assailed by an army with banners, upon which is inscribed *Woman's Suffrage*, and he is told that men being all tyrants women cannot hope to gain their rights until they have won the privilege and the power of the ballot. Having wrung this from their despotic rulers they will put down all wrong and see that hereafter their "governors" are not miserable, degraded offscourings of Europe and Africa," as now. These words sound well from the trained lips of the strong minded, educated handful of leaders, but, upon examination, the army behind them is not found to be altogether wanting in the element of degraded offscourings from foreign lands, wives, sisters and daughters of those who are now supposed to rule the country, and so this suggestion, not being so clear and logical as to carry immediate conviction with it, is placed beside the others, and the fair-minded, honest and easy-going man aforesaid, after scanning them closely and consulting the ladies of his household and their friends, and finding them not altogether agreeing with either of the factions of the woman's movement and reasonably contented with their present condition, while reading the improvements already made in it in past years and sympathizing in the gradual improvement which is constantly taking place in it, decides that until the women agree among themselves upon what they really want and then convince him that it will really be gain to humanity and a veritable reform, he will continue in the old and time-honored course, content to be called a tyrant by all other women if those of his family and his home are satisfied with him as he is.

KAYE.

## Gross Superstition in Russia--Strange Story.

A very singular story comes from Russia. A peasant woman of the interior named Eugenia Chubakova, having a still-born child, put it away in a large box, which the experienced women of the village had told her was the proper thing, under the circumstances, to do. Two days after she raised the lid of the box to see what had become of the child, found that it had disappeared, and concluded that the "Domovoi," or spirit of the house, had carried it away. Chubakova, the husband, and the wise women who had assisted at the delivery, were of opinion that the Domovoi had taken possession of the body, and it was resolved to keep the whole affair a profound secret. A month afterward, however, the local authorities heard the story and instituted a search, the result of which was that a village thief named Vassili was proved to have stolen the missing body, and acting under the advice of a wizard, to have fried it, in order that out of the fat which fell from it, he might make a talismanic candle, to assist him in the pursuit of his profession. By the light of the candles made from the fat of a fried baby, a thief may steal as much as he likes without fear of discovery; but it is necessary that the baby should have been baptized. The light from a candle made out of the fat of a still-born child is without virtue, and as soon as this was explained to the thief he desisted from the magical process which he had already commenced. Once in possession of a candle made from the fat of a baptized infant, the thief has a course of unbroken prosperity before him.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
*STOVES,*
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

ARNSTHAL & SON,
C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL
Virginia and Louisville
*Tobacco Agency,*
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

R. M. M'COWAN&Co.,
R. M. McCOWAN..... J. R. McKOWN
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
25c for
3 White Huck Towels,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c Soft Finished Muslin, extra good.
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c Fast Colored Calicoes, a great bargain.
At 10c. all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c
DOUBLE WIDTH MOHAIRS.
A DECIDED BARGAIN.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c. Printed Alpacas.
At 50c Ladies Balmoral Skirts.
At $2.50 Ladies all Wool Summer Shawls.
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Kid and Lisle Thread, Gloves, &c.
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AMERICAN SAFFRON.
A fresh supply of
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
A fresh supply at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. (old St. Clair.)

THE BLOOD IN SUMMER.
The blood deteriorates in hot weather. Profuse perspiration deprives it of a portion of its nourishing and productive properties. Consequently, in Summer, the flesh loses in some degree, its firmness, the muscles lack their usual elasticity and vigor, and the weight of the body diminishes. These are clear indications that the ordinary supply of the life-sustaining principle afforded by the food we eat, is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the system under a high temperature. There is another reason for this, besides the direct influence of the heat, viz: the loss of appetite and the weakening of the digestive powers which it occasions. Under these circumstances a wholesome invigorant is evidently needed, and the best and safest is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This admirable vegetable tonic and alterative, acts favorably upon the system in several ways. It increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thereby inclining the stomach to receive and enabling it to assimilate a due amount of nourishment. It also tones the relaxed secretive organs and the bowels. Under its operation the process of emaciation, occasioned by the drain through the pores, is arrested, the whole frame refreshed and invigorated, and the nerves exhilarated. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the debilitated, scarcely need to be told that it is precisely the stimulant and corrective they ought to take at this season. Thousands of them can of the fact by experience. Nothing in the pharmacopœia (or out of it) will supply its place—most of all the trashy local nostrums which some unscrupulous dealers would be glad, for the benefit of their own pockets, to peddle out in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
*STOVES,*
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
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SEGARS
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JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
*Leading Hotels*
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY,
E. A. MYERS,
JAMES MILLS, } Publishers.

Special Bargains
IN
PARASOLS.
Spring & Summer Goods
REGARDLESS OF COST,
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
1,200 REAMS RULED PAPER,
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER,
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINC, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a pure carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
*Summer Shawls*
VERY CHEAP.
Plaid and Chene Mixed
JAPANESE POPLINS.
Misses Linen Suits,
Ladies Buff Linen Suits,
Ladies White Linen Suits.
At Very Low Prices.
Honey Comb Quilts.
White and Colored Crib Quilts,
Table Linens and Table Napkins.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Gents Neck Ties and Bows,
Shirt Fronts,
Gents Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Lace Collars, &c.
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21, Fifth Avenue,
FOR
Lace Curtains,
Summer Silks,
Thin Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Ju30
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w26
"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealer in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my17-w61
JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 63 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny. Ja28-y93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
All Government Bonds and other Securities deal in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.
They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

COAL AND COKE.
MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
*COKE,*
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my12-w16
Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited. ap20-y14
COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjo

## FINANCIAL.


GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.



THE DAILY GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

There is a continued fair demand for Peaches, and the stock in this market is pretty well reduced. Sales of quarters at 65c., and prime halves at 90cts. Apples nominal at 50@6.

EGGS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is low-spirited and dull. We now quote at 15@17, as to condition.

FLOUR—The demand has fallen off very materially within the past few days, and while the market is comparatively dull, there is no noticeable change in prices, and as yet there is no disposition manifested on the part of dealers to make concessions in order to effect sales. We continue to quote good western flours at $7.75, and choice at $7.75@8. The stock in this market is by no means large, and in the present condition of affairs dealers are not anxious to carry unusual stocks, nor they are anxious about reducing it, as the future of the market is regarded as very uncertain.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for wheat, and we can report sales of several car loads of prime red at $1.40@ white, of which there is but little offering, may be quoted at $1.45@1.50. Oats quiet but steady, notwithstanding there is no inquiry for shipment; we can report 3,000 bushels, the latter emptying the sacks, at 54c, making the sale equivalent to 58c; also, one car load, to go out of this market, at 57½c, free on board—quoted at 57@60 in store. Corn is quiet and unchanged; shelled may be quoted at 66, and the market is almost bare. There is rather more inquiry for rye, and some dealers are now offering 80c to the country, and they are unable to get much even at that. Nothing transpiring in barley worthy of notice.

GROCERIES—There is a steady demand for sugars, and while the market is steady there is no change to make in quotations. The demand for refined sugars has increased wonderfully within the last few years, while the inquiry for raw sugars has fallen off, and is steadily decreasing. Four or ten years ago 50 bbls refined sugars were regarded as a good stock for almost any of the groceries houses; now it is nothing unusual for some of them to have 1,000 and 1,500 bbls, nor is it anything remarkable for some of the leading houses to sell one hundred bbls in a day. As we remarked some weeks ago, the grocery trade of Pittsburgh is rapidly expanding, and this is as it should be. Coffee is in steady demand and firm but unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations.

COFFEE—Ordinary Rio, 19c; fair to good, 20@21c; prime, 22c; choice, 22½c; strictly choice, 23c.

SUGARS—Cuba, 11@11½; Porto Rico at 11¾@12¾; New Orleans, 10¾@12½; Havana in boxes, 11@12¾. Molasses Sugars, 10@10¾. A Coffee, 11c; "B" do 10½c; Extra C 10¾c; C 10c; Crushed, Granulated 15; and Powdered 15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Porto Rico, 75@90c.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer and Elder, or Perfection Drips, 85c; White Honey Drips, 80c; Silver Drips, 65c; Lovering, Golden, 60c; Amber and lower grades from 55@56c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@$1.50; Gunpowder, $1.00@1.60; Imperial, 85@$1.50; Japan, 90@$1.25; Oolong, 75@$1.35; Souchong, 90@$1.30; Hyson, $1.00@1.25.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 35c; Pimento, 28c; Cassia, 50@55c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1.45.

FRUITS—Prunes, 12½c; Currants, 14½c; Layer Raisins, $3@3.50; Valencia Raisins, 16c.

SOAPS—Chemical Olive, 7½c; Babbitt's, 11; Oakley's, 10c; Crampton's, 11c; Dobbin's, 10½c; Chemical Family, 6½c; Rosin, 5½@5½c; Toilet Soaps, 16@22. Sawyer's Barber, 9½@10c per box.

BAR LEAD—10½c per lb.

SHOT—Buck, $2.75 per bag.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Penna. $8 per case; other brands, $6@7.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—$4.25 per gross for Hummels.

CANDLES—Mould, 12½c; Star, 21½c; Stearine, 18c.

STARCH—Pearl, 7½c; Satin Gloss and Silver Gloss, 11½c; Corn, 12c.

SODA—In kegs, 6c; in boxes, assorted papers, 8½c; Sal Soda, 3½c.

INDIGO—$1.60@1.90.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $18@20 per bbl; No. 2 large, $16; No. 3 large, $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls, 50 cts additional; No. 1 shad $11; in half bbls, $6; No. 2 $9; No. 3, $7½. Lake Herring, $4.10. White Fish, $6½. Baltimore Herring, $4½. Codfish, 9 cts per pound.

RICE—Carolina, 9½c; Rangoon, 8.

HAY—Sold in the Allegheny market yesterday at $12.50 per ton, a decline.

POTATOES—The market is dull, though unchanged, $2@2.50.

HUSKS—Corn husks, 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.35 per bbl, and eastern at $1.50.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@1.25, in the cut-side figure by well established Western brands.

PROVISIONS—Market has undergone no quotable changes. Shoulders, 12 for packed and 12@12½ for sugar cured; Ribbed Sides, 17½; short rib 18; Clear 18½; Sugar cured hams 20@20½. Dried beef 20. Lard 17½ in tes and 18½ in kegs. Mess Pork, $31.

PEANUTS—Dull; Tennessee, 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or Timothy seed. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.50 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Cotton unchanged; receipts at bales; exports 312 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5 50. Corn 90@$1 00. Oats 58@60c. Hay $18 00@22 00. Bran $12 00@$12 50. Pork $27 50@27 75@28 00. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear 19½c.

### Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat is dull and drooping, red winter, $1.29@1.30 was asked, and 3c less was offered. Corn is in fair demand at 46@50c. Oats dull, for all grades; new dull at 42@45c, and old sells at 54@56c. Rye is in moderate demand at 90@92c for new, and 94@96c for old. Barley is unchanged. Cotton is dull and sales were made of middlings at 19c. Tobacco is in good demand at full rates; sales 120 hhds at $6.40@9.60 for frozen trash to fancy bright leaf. Whisky dull at 98c for iron bound. Provisions quiet and dull with no demand. Mess Pork held at $30.50. Lard 15¾c. Bulk Meats 14¾@15¾c. Bacon held at 14¾@17½@18¼c with no sales. Butter scarce and firm at 25@28c for prime to choice. Eggs dull at 12½@13c, shippers' count. Linseed Oil $1.02. Lard Oil $1.12@1.20. Petroleum 25c for refined. Sugar firmer and refined 9½@10c for coffee unchanged. Gold 121 buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying.

### Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 4c higher, closing at $1.10 for No. 2; this afternoon the market was active at $1.15¾@1.16 seller August. Corn quiet and firmer, closing at 80¾c for No. 2. Oats quiet and 1c higher, closing at 46c for No 2. Rye dull and nominal at 86c for No 2. Barley dull. Highwines dull and steady at 96c for wood and 87c for iron. Provisions held firmly. Mess pork $29.50@30. Lard, 16¾@17c. Dry salted shoulders, 12@13c. Short rib middles 16c. Hogs active and 10@15c higher, at $9.15@9.95 for common to choice. Cattle unchanged. Freights steady. Receipts for the past 24 hours were 4,000 barrels flour, 3,500 bus wheat, 7,500 bus corn, 28,-262 bus oats, 2,470 bus rye, 2,450 bus barley, and 1,867 head of hogs. Shipments, 3,227 barrels flour, 73,227 bushels wheat, 45,962 bus corn, 9673 bus oats, 666 bus rye, 840 bus barley, and 4,822 head of hogs.

### St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Tobacco steady at full prices for good qualities. Cotton nominal at 17@17½c. Hemp firm at $1.40@1.55. Flour in good demand for low grades, which are scarce; fall super $5.00@5.25; extra $5.25@5.50; XX $5.60@ 5.90. Highwines steady at $1. Coffee unchanged at 20@22¾c. Sugar strong at 11¾@13¾c. Molasses quiet at 60@66c. Pork easier at $31. Bacon dull but holders firm; shoulders 14¾@ 14¾c and clear sides 18¾c. Lard firm at 16¾c for round lots and 16¾@17c in a small way.

Cattle steady at 2¾@4c for inferior to medium, 4½@5¾c for fair to prime, and 6@7¾c for choice to extra. Hogs stiffer at 8¾@9c.

### Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Cotton a shade lower; middling held at 18¾c; no sales. Flour firm and scarce; extra family $5.50. Grain steady; wheat $1.20@1.30. Corn $1.10. Oats 63c. Rye 90. Hay quiet; choice $15. Provisions—Pork and bacon higher and prices a shade firmer. Pork held at $30. Bacon, 15, 18 and 19c. Bulk meats 14, 17 and 18c. Lard 17¼c. Hams, sugar cured, 24¾@25c. Whisky 96c. Tobacco—Sales of 84 hhds at $4.75@5.60 for frosted; $5.75@6.50 for common to good logs; leaf $7.

### Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour fairly active but less firm; western superfine $5@5.50; extra $5.75@6.50. Wheat lower; new red $1.45@1.48; white $1.50@1.80. Corn—White $1.25@1.28; yellow $1.05@1.10. Oats heavy, new 56@58c; old 60@65c. Bacon firm; rib sides 18c; clear rib 18¾c; shoulders 15¾c. Hams 26c. Lard firmer at 17@18c. Whisky dull at $1.06@1.08.

### Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour dull. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales No. 2 white Wabash at $1.56; regular white Michigan $1.38; amber Michigan $1.40; No. 1 red $1.41; No. 2 do. $1.38. No. 3 do. $1.27. Corn a shade better and No. 1 is held at 87c; No. 2 85½c. Oats 1c lower; No. 1 56c; No. 2 55c.

### Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour is steady. Wheat No 1 red winter at $1.41, No 2 at $1.39. Corn held at 86c. Oats 56c. Petroleum very dull; refined 23c; crude $4.30.

### New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton—in fair demand; middlings at 17¾@18c; sales of 10,000 bales; receipts, 14 bales; stock, 30,320 bales.


### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, July 28—5 cars 1 wire, McKnight, F & Co; 10 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 5 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Chess S & Co; 2 do do, Rees G & D; 4 do p iron, J W Porter; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 50 bbls w lime, C Myers; 550 lgs mnfd, Pier, D & Co; 100 bbls lime, Reuldick & Co; 100 do do, Campbell J & Co; 7 pkgs tobacco, 4 tubs do, Atwell & L; 20 cases, Watt L & Co; 1 keg do, W W Callary; 15 pails do, W & McCann; 5 bbls crackers, Marvin C & Co; 1 bbl ale, A Milliken & Co; 1 car staves, H Pemberton; 95 bgs corn, 5 do oats, Robb & H; 2 sacks w goods, J Denlem & C; 1 do do, Carrothers & Co; 1 bbl do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 1 do pipe, H & C; 8 D Davis; 60 sks oats Bricker & Co; 45 bgs rye, J & W Fagley; 25 bbls p paper, Pgh Paper Co; 8,296 ft lumber, Coon & R; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 7 bbls apples, Woodworth & F.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, July 27.—93 pigs lead, Davis, Chambers & co; 250 do do, Excelsior Flint Glass Co; 100 bbls flour, I Walker; 87 do do, G N Hoffstott; 2 tubs cheese, J Meek; 7 bbls eggs, Kapphan & G; 2 car lumber, Mellon Bro; 2 bbls grease, B Pfaum; 100 bbls flour, Bryce, Ker & Co; 45 sks rags, John Dunlap; 20 kegs w lead, S S Fowler; 5 sks meal, Heanor & Harper; 250 sks oats, Blaney & Mooney; 4 bbls whisky, Reed & Metzgar; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & Davison; 19 sks rags, Frazier, M & Co; 340 box w glass, C Ihmsen & Co; 200 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, owner.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, July 27—2 cars coverage, W Hastings; 2 do do, F Kober; 1 do wheat, Kennedy, 1-8 bgs feed, 6 bbls flour, Day & Co; 15 bgs meal, F C Craighead; 100 bbls flour, R & G Herron; 16 bbls flour, 200 bgs oats, F Schilds; 60 do do, Meanor & H; 15 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 125 bgs flour, Clark Bro; 25 doz screws, P H Lauhandt; 2 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 14 bgs rags, R Christy; 5 tcs hams, J H Parker; 49 bbls whiskey, F Sockenderfer; 28 sks hops, Reese Owens; 1 lf pkg tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 19 bgs feathers, W F & Noble; 10 bgs tobacco, W L Jones, 15 bxs soap, J A Hendrie; 200 bgs corn, S & C Liggett & Co; 2 cars staves, C C Burke; 20 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, July 26.—10 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 1 car bark, J C Lappe; 5½ bbls fish, S Barclay; 4 bbls leather, Langley & F; 8 do do, Salen & P; 10 bbls eggs, P Coper; 93 sks do, Salen & Co; 2 cs 8 bacon, R Owens; 8 pkgs crackers, W F Armstrong; 75 bbls cement, J L Pitsbury; 6 roll leather, Junker, A Co; 75 bbls flour, H B Leech; 143 bgs corn, Scott & G; 35 bgs grain, Gwynne & S.

ALLEGHENY STATION July 27.—150 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car ice, Geo Schleicin; 3 bbls eggs, C Hartman; 1 car lumber, J C Patterson; 101 stone warrs, C Giles; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 25 sks wool, M B & J; 8 bbls flour, 30 sks oats, Wilson & T; 1 car shingles, Voughtly & Kopp; 35 hides, Linckcamp & Co; 4 cars ice, M Krebs; 3 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, July 27.—1 car meal, W Smith; 2 cars railroad iron, J B Dorrington; 1 sack wool, J N Logan & Co; 4 carboys vitriol, J M Riter; 14 sks oats, 1 car grain, Scott & Steel; 2 bbls eggs, R H Adams; 4 sks wool, W H Kinkead; 1 do do, 16 sks wool w bowls, L Wood; 1 bbl butter, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 do eggs, L J Blanchard.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, July 27.—28 sks oats, 28 sks feed, Campbell & C; 72 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 25 bgs flour, Martin; 2 bbls butter, Hall; 1 do eggs, 2 do 3 apples; 8 Heaton; 3 bbls whiskey, Johnston & W; 2 pkgs eggs, H do butter, J S Fink; 45 bbls whiskey, R H Holeme; 60 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 146 sks corn, McHenry & H; 12 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 76 do do, W Welsh & Co; 300 gal stoneware, W F Cooper; 2,000 ft lumber, W C Hopper; 1 bbl eggs, Jno S Dilworth & Co; 1 sks meat, E Hazleton.

## LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the DISTRICT COURT.

Lewis Wald & Arnold Iglauer, partners as Lewis Wald & Co., vs. Michael Berger & Co.

Vend. Ex. No. 171. April Term, 1870.

Amount in Court.....$6,408 45
Loss Pros. Com.....24 00

Amount for distribution.....$6,384 45

And now, to-wit, June 11th, 1870, the Court appoint E. B. TODD, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the funds in Court, on the above writ.

PER CURIAM.

Seal of Court. } Attest, JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary

All persons interested will please to take notice that the subscriber will attend for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, the 12th DAY OF AVENUE, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 9th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. BRADFORD TODD, Auditor.

JULY 12th, 1870. jy14:29-79

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER Sessions of Allegheny County, No. 19 March Term, 1870. Miscellaneous Docket.

In the matter of the opening of Heidelberger alley, city of Pittsburgh.

And now, July 23, 1870, on motion of J. F. Slagle the Court appoint W. W. Thomson, Esq., to take testimony, hear the parties interested in the above case in relation to the matters at issue in said case and report the same to this Court with his opinion thereon as to such deductions of damages to owners as should be made, if any, and the form of an order to be made in the case. Also to give due notice of the time and place of hearing to be given by the petitioner on the receipt of their report, and by publication three times in the Daily Gazette.

BY THE COURT.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

Parties interested are hereby notified that I will attend for the purpose of performing the duties under the foregoing appointment at my office, No. 108 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., and at such other times as may be fixed by adjournment.

W. W. THOMSON

JULY 25, 1870.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of ROBERT DIXON and CUTHBERT DIXON, partners as Dixon Brothers, bankrupts. Order of Adjudication and Reference.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Robert Dixon and Cuthbert Dixon, composing the firm as Dixon Brothers, of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of the debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 10TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL H. HUFF, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

A. G. CURTIN,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county.

No. 14, December Term, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Viewers in the above case, was presented to Court and filed July 7, 1870, and confirmed Nisi, to become absolute unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

J. F. SLAGLE,
City Attorney.

jy26

IN THE MATTER OF THE Opening of Haslett Street,

City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers as modified by the Court in the above case are now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed for the unpaid assessments with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 22, 1870. jy23:d4

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM HERRON, late of 13th ward of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

MARGARET HERRON, Executrix,
No. 87 Diamond street.

PITTSBURGH, June 8, 1870. je9:30-7th

IN THE MATTER OF THE AIKENS LANE, in the City of Pittsburgh.

Notice is hereby given that the assessments made by the viewers, in the opening of Aikens' Lane, (as modified by the Court,) is now in my hands for collection, and that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, cost and fees, and the same collected by legal process.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

JULY 12, 1870. jn13

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of EBERHARDT ELLWANGER, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement, to WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys, No. 106 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WM. E. ELLWANGER, Executor.


STONE

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Alleghany.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth Vaults, &c. Head and Foot Stones for Sidewalks, Brewery orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

STONE

WATER PIPES,

Chimney Tops,

HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

ap21:will 133 SECOND AVENUE.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT

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Sheeting and Batting.


## RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers are rising under the influence of the recent heavy rain with 5 feet 6 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather continues oppressively hot with frequent heavy showers.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, and business is entirely suspended at the main landing.

—A late Memphis paper says: The mate of the Lorena was arrested yesterday for "assault and battery with intent to drown" a hack driver. It was proven that the hack driver attempted to get on board the boat as the plank was being out just as she was landing; that the headline became foul, and in trying to extricate it the plank was tipped over, and the hackman fell into the river and got a wetting; yet Esq. Foley fined the mate $5 and costs. He afterward remitted the fine, but the costs the poor fellow had to pay. From the report which reaches us, we must consider the decision an outrage upon justice.

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* of Friday says: The Bengal Tager arrived with coal for Gas Company. She is commanded by Capt. J.W. Stewart and has the appearance of a giant in power. She left Pittsburgh with 11,000 tons of coal in 26 barges, and supplied the gas works at Keokuk, Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Galena, Dubuque and La Crosse, bringing to this city 1,000 tons. She brought only two barges this morning, two having been left about 20 miles down the river, owing to low water. Capt. Stewart will go down and bring them up as soon as he can get lighters.

—The steamer Edinburg, in passing down the falls on Sunday evening, struck and swung head up the river. She set her starboard spars and was sparred off and then backed through the piers of the bridge stern foremost, and safely landed at Portland without receiving any serious damage.

—Upon the theory that all power exists in the boiler, in its capacity to convert water and heat into steam, a gentleman of Nashville will soon apply for a patent claiming to make direct application of steam to the wheels of a boat and do away entirely with cylinders. So says the *Union and American*.

—The following boats were at Portland wharf Sunday evening: Sam J. Hale, Rose Hite, R. C. Gray, Pink Varble, Palestine, Morning Star, Glasgow, A. J. White and five or six tow boats.

—The towboat Collier has laid up at St. Louis, and the Kate Putnam did not know on Saturday what she would do next.

—The Tual Wave in passing over the Portland bar, Saturday night, grounded and had not succeeded in getting off late on Monday.

—The Exchange passed through canal on Monday, and left Portland the same evening.

—The Granite State has taken the place of the R. R. Hudson in the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade.

—The tow boat Simpson Horner is laid up at New Albany.

—The Great Republic arrived at New Orleans on Monday.

—Capt. John L. Rhodes, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday.

—The Camelia is laid up at Cincinnati waiting for something to turn up.

## RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.


THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.


## STEAMSHIPS.


CUNARD LINE.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.
CUBA.....AUG 3
ALPS.....10
CHINA.....17
CALABRIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28
CHELTENHAM.....AUG 4
TARIFA.....11
SAMARIA.....18

NATIONAL LINE.

DENMARK, THE QUEEN, FRANCE, VIRGINIA, every Saturday. Passengers booked by Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

For passage apply to

JOHN J. CORMICK,
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Send Prepaid Letters and Sight Drafts.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

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Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

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PERRY BUILDING,

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DEALERS IN

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MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.

Stands great heat with no change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MACHINE SHOP. Will cut screws.

SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS. Adapted for high speed.

SPRINKLE OIL, WOOL-HEAD-LIGHT OIL, OIL, TANNERS' STUFF, BENZOLE, FINE and FINISHING GASOLINE, OIL, HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE, ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.


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Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN

AUCTION SALE

OF

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Strict attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

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☞ DYSPEPSIA—NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.—PROFESSOR WALKER, the distinguished English Botanist, discovered in Australia an excellent remedy, a certain cure for Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, and communicated the same to the Philadelphia Botanic Institute. The Secretary will, on application, forward free to all, this important recipe.

The Medical Reform Society who makes this announcement will not make any charge for this recipe, the object being to demonstrate the superiority of Botanic over every other practice of medicine, but in return, request those who are benefitted to forward to the Society a statement of their case, and the result with facts the present movements of medical reform. Direct in a sealed envelope to the SECRETARY OF THE BOTANIC INSTITUTE, No. 816 South 13th street, Philadelphia. je4:72

☞ MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cts., a LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments for Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and the Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two 3 cent stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any of the poisons in other dyes, paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Sold by Cary, Brown, Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y. oct

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES,

Je20:MWF 78 Nassau Street, New York City.


## FINANCIAL.


Allegheny Savings Bank,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

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Discount days, MONDAY and THURSDAY.

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Jos. Mercer, G. Wettach,
D. DeHaven, Andrew Ackley,
S. H. Geyer,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier. jy16:all

THE DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$240,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on Special Deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.

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James J. Allison, Wm. Eichbaum,
Wm. Hinds, L. Widerhold,
Jos. Fleming, H. C. Cooper,
Wm. D. Cooper,
President—N. P. ATWATER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. je9:92

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOODD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
oc9:dat

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

No. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

Capital Stock.....$500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.
W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier.
se25:28

NEW YORK, May 24, 1870.

THE FIRM OF T. L. TAYLOR & CO. of this city is dissolved by mutual consent, and we have this day formed a limited partnership under the name of

TAYLOR & COOPER,

No. 5 Broad St.,

for the transaction of a general Brokerage and Financial business, negotiating Loans, &c.

MR. JOHN BAILEY

is special partner, having contributed $50,000 to the common stock.

We take this opportunity of thanking the customers of the old firm for their past favors, and of soliciting a continuance of their favors.

We also solicit the business of all, and respectfully solicit their business in the purchase and sale of all securities dealt in at the New York Stock or Gold Exchange.

Coupons and Dividends collected.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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THOS. L. TAYLOR.
JOHN COOPER.
JOHN BAILEY.

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No. 35 Bank Block,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

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JULIUS ADLER, JARED M. BRUSH,
JAMES BROWN, P. H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES WEIS.
THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVIS, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier.
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DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Avenue.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS, $2,598,371 60.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At the rate now allowed it will double in less than 12 years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN.
VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Albree, A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John G. Backofen, Robert Robb,
Kenj. F. Fahnestock, John H. Shoenberger
James McAuley, James Shields,
James

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## HOME NEWS.

**Persons** leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

**For Sale**—**Routes.**—Two good routes on this paper will be sold very low to good, energetic carriers. None others need apply, at GAZETTE Counting Room.

**Laborers** out of employment will find an opportunity to engage in to-day's paper, under the head of Wants.

**Dogs.**—The attention of the Chief *dog poisoner* is called to the ordinance on page 2&3 of the City Digest, relative to dogs.

**Sharpsburg & Lawrenceville Bridge Co.**—The stockholders of this Company will find a notice concerning them in to-day's paper first page.

**Plenty.**—Dead dogs and burglars. The Street Commissioners haul the former off the streets, and the latter take care of themselves. There is no one to "ferry" them out.

**Thirty Days.**—James A. Clark was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy, and committed to the Workhouse for thirty days.

**Young Men's Bible Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County, will be held this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

**Surety.**—Julia A. Smith made information before Justice Heisel yesterday against John Borowely for surety of the peace. Julia and Borowely live on the same house and threatened to take her life. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Borowley.

**Body Recovered.**—The body of Henry Dorwho was drowned at Four-Mile Run on Tuesday, and an account of which appeared in yesterday morning, was recovered yesterday. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on it last evening and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

**We are glad** to announce that the directors of the Sharpsburg & Lawrenceville Bridge Company have decided to rebuild an Iron Bridge in place of the one burnt a few weeks ago. The contract will be given out at once, so that no time may be lost in having it finished ready for travel.

**Notice.**—A grand match game of base ball will come off next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, between the Unknown vs. Oceola. The celebrated Pittsburgh Band will furnish music. Henry Mertz, will pitch for the Unknown. The game will come off at the Old Fair Grounds. An exciting game is expected.

**The** members of Equality Temple of Honor, No. 31, are requested to assemble this morning at the Temple, 84 Fourth avenue. From thence at 12½ o'clock, *sharp*, they will proceed, en masse, to attend the funeral of their late Associate, Brother Wm. E. Holmes. Sister Lodges are also invited to participate.

**Sun Struck.**—A little girl, about ten years of age, while playing in front of Dr. Dickson's office on Penn street, Tuesday afternoon, was sun struck. She was taken to the Doctor's office where she received medical attention and in an hour afterwards was able to be removed to the residence of her parents, in the Tenth ward.

**Flooded.**—The tunnel of the Panhandle Railroad under a portion of the city is flooded in consequence of the break in the Try street sewer, which is noticed in other places. The track was submerged in about two feet of water, and owing to the drift and rubbish which floated into the tunnel trains were prevented from passing through it.

**Obstructing an Officer.**—T. Naswell and N. Laughlin, both residents of Frankstown, Constable John H. Rehren, of Alderman Thomas's office in the discharge of his duty, armed with a warrant to arrest a young man named Gilland, obstructed him, and by their efforts the defendant escaped. He immediately made information before Alderman Thomas, preferring the above charge. Warrant issued.

**Suit Against the A. V. R. R. Co.**—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, District Attorney Swope instituted a suit against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for forfeiture for failure to comply with the provisions of the revenue law requiring returns to be made of the amount of interest paid on bonds, coupons, &c. The penalty sued for aggregate twenty-four thousand dollars.

**The Fire Commission.**—The Fire Commissioners held a meeting at their office on Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon. The only business of interest transacted was the election of a Secretary. Mr. Elliott tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. William A. Diel, who has been connected with the Sheriff's office for a number of years, was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Diel is a clever gentleman, and will no doubt make an efficient officer.

**Magdalina Sintpeter** made information before Alderman Thomas yesterday, against Nicholas Frinzinger for surety of the peace, alleging that he went to her house and threatened to kill her with a tumbler. A warrant was issued for defendant who was arrested and a hearing held. The charge was finally ended by defendant paying the costs.

**Contract Awarded.**—The Commissioners for Penn avenue extension yesterday evening awarded the grading and curbing of said avenue to that well known contractor, Kirkendall, of Pittsburgh. The Commissioners and all interested can safely rely on the work being well and quickly done. As evidence of his unflagging energy, at nine o'clock last night his bid was accepted, and at six o'clock this morning over thirty carts and horses were at work on Thirteenth.

**Assault and Battery.**—Caroline Feil appeared before Alderman Thomas yesterday and made an information charging John Feil, her husband, with assault and battery, alleging that he beat her with his fists and choked her almost to death. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested and a hearing held. At the hearing the defendant proved that his wife was insane. After the hearing bail was entered, and the matter has gone to the courts for final adjudication. The parties reside in Frankstown.

**"All the Night Long their Mournful Watch they Keep."**—A chronometer, or pocket timekeeper, to be of any use must be correct, and failing in this, it will be but a mournful watch, and demand constant watching to set it right. Call and see the Elgin watch at Bailey's. To avoid any such annoyance procure your watches from W. G. Dunseath, the jeweler, 84 Fifth avenue. He has the celebrated U. S. Watch Co.'s watches, both key and pendant winders, which are undoubtedly the best watch in the market for durability and correct time.

**Disorderly Conduct.**—On Monday last there appeared before Alderman Thomas, of the Sixth ward, Mrs. Ellen Fannan, who made the deposition that one Anna Levill was guilty of disorderly conduct, by calling aliant numerous hard names and acting in divers ways not sanctioned by law, for which and divers deeds to make up disorderly conduct case, Mrs. Fannan feeling aggrieved, appeared before the Alderman and made the above deposition as above stated. Levill was arrested, and a hearing had in the case, when the defendant was discharged on payment of costs.

**Now Firm.**—As will be seen by reference to their card, Messrs. John M'Kirdy and Alexander Taylor, both of whom are well known in commercial circles, have formed a co-partnership, with a view of conducting a general commission business, on the south side. Mr. Taylor, as is well known, is no novice in this branch of business, having been actively engaged in it for several years, and that Mr. M'Kirdy, is an energetic young man well versed in business matters.

**A Ferocious Dog.**—A correspondent sends us the following: On Thursday, July 21st, Peter Spigher, a farmer of Connaugh Township, Somerset county, Pa., was driving off from his premises, and upon returning, his son, who was in the house, said to a large mastiff dog, "watch him," (of course not meaning that he should attack his father.) The dog sprang at the man, and caught him by the hand and arm, breaking some bones in his hand, and then caught him by the throat, and could not be extricated until the son struck a hatchet into him. The wounded man then killed the dog and retired to the house. The doctor was sent for immediately, and the wounds are of a dangerous character properly dressed.

**Burglary.**—The residence of Mr. John R. McCune, No. 98 Penn street, which had been closed for some weeks, Mr. McCune and family being absent, was entered by burglars during their absence and completely ransacked, but nothing carried off so far as can be ascertained. Every lock on cupboards, bureaus, &c., was broken, and several pieces of fine furniture were damaged, and their contents strewn promiscuously about the house. The thieves were doubtless searching for money or plate and finding none departed without carrying anything else away with them. An entrance was effected by prying open the shutter of a window at the rear of the house and through the window the burglars both entered and escaped.

**In a New Place.**—

Messrs. Laing & McKallip, as we noted the other day, have removed to 347 Liberty street, the house formerly occupied by Culp & Shephard, where they will be glad to see their friends, particularly those who need a business. Besides dealing in flour, they operate largely in Calcined Plaster, White Lime, and are the general agents for the Johnstown Hydraulic and Louisville Cement. We take pleasure in commending this firm to the public, feeling assured that they are both energetic and reliable business men, and that all business transactions so far as they are concerned will be done "on the square."

**Grand Division Sons of Temperance.**—

The quarterly session of this organization will commence this (Thursday) afternoon at three o'clock, in Temperance Hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue, and will no doubt be the largest quarterly meeting that has been held for many years.

The report of the G. W. S., John C. Mulgan, Esq., of Philadelphia, shows that the order is enjoying a season of unusual prosperity. During the last nine months 110 new divisions have been instituted and put in good working order. More than 2,000 members have been initiated, making the total membership of the order in this State over 10,000. The good that this order is doing does not by any means wholly manifest itself in an increase of membership, for at over four hundred public meetings, held during the last nine months, many signed the total abstinence pledge who did not connect themselves with the order as members.

The city and county divisions have arranged for a public meeting, to be held this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Alex. Clark's church, Fifth avenue. At this meeting our citizens will be favored with short addresses by prominent and eloquent members of the order.

## A SQUARE ON FIRE.

**Another Lightning Bolt—A Building in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, Struck—Three Tenements and Four Dwellings in Flames—Families Turned into the Street—Their Houses Destroyed—Loss $72,000—Partially Insured.**

The seal of the electric fluid has been set in a fearful manner upon this section. Storm after storm in quick succession have visited this vicinity, and each visitation has been marked in a way which will serve to keep it in terrible remembrance. Indeed, so fatal and alarming have been the uniform results of the storms, that now every flash of light is looked upon as a precursor of, if not vengeance itself, and the first inquiry after it has passed away is to discover the resultant damage, which is always sufficient to indicate the power and appalling character of the agent. Yesterday we chronicled a list of what had been done by the latest advent of the lightning. This morning we have a still more fearful record.

About nine o'clock last evening

ANOTHER STORM CLOUD

passed over this vicinity, hovering overhead however, just long enough to deluge the earth below with rain, and furnish another display of warring elements. The storm continued about half an hour, but in that time caused damage which will require much time and repair. At the time it was fiercest the lightning lit up the whole earth around with a dazzling brilliance and the thunder roared and cracked and rattled and then died away, as though intent upon keeping up its terrifying reputation. All expected another bolt to fall, and in this they were not disappointed.

Shortly after nine o'clock

AT FELL

and struck the tannery of Mr. James Callery, located in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny, near Herr's Island. Mr. Callery resided across from his establishment and a few minutes previous had been looking out of the window facing the works. He turned away as the lightning became more brilliant, but it was not long before a flash and a crack, more terrific than the former, announced that a aerial light which shone into his room. Looking out he discovered fire issuing in a large volume from the roof of the tannery. It seemed but an instant before it was

ALL ABLAZE

And the work of destruction in full progress. The building was located corner of McFaden street and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad track, from which it extended to the river. It was of frame and burned like powder. The fire soon spread to the building containing purposes by Mr. Callery; the second as a trunk manufactory by Mr. W. J. Gilmore. In the second story, northeast corner, the fire first broke out and soon the whole structure was in flames.

Next to Callery's, westward, was the tannery of Mr. John Robenstein, which also adjoined the works of the Pittsburgh Tanning Company. This establishment had a frontage on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, extending from Pine to McFadden street, and a depth of about one hundred feet, also occupied all but a small portion of the square extending to River avenue,—the excepted part being taken up with three dwellings.

The fire spread with lightning like rapidity along all three frame buildings, and in a very few moments the whole establishment was enveloped. So sudden was the conflagration and so exciting was the scene, that for some time no one stirred, but all looked on appalled, and none endeavoring to save themselves or property.

THE DWELLINGS.

Across McFaden street was located Mr. Callery's house, opposite his tannery, and was a two-story brick with frame back buildings. It was on fire almost as soon as the tannery, and the inmates were driven from the place, escaping the flames and smothering smoke. One of the family, a little boy, was sick at the time, and had to be carried out. The house some distance away from the scene of danger. Efforts were then made to save the house and goods, which were partially successful.

Simultaneous with the firing of Mr. Callery's, the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Hoerr, a carpet weaver, on the opposite side of the street, northeast corner of the lot occupied by the tannery, and was closely adjoining that building. It was completely in flames before the inmates saving a portion of their goods only.

The next house on fire was that of Mr. Jas. Gilland, fronting on McFaden street, below the tannery and near the river bank. The inmates had time to get out of this themselves and secure a portion of their household goods. It was a two story frame and was destroyed. Mr. Gilland was employed in Robenstein's tannery.

Mr. Robenstein's house, a two-story frame dwelling of Mr. Robenstein, fronting on River avenue and just at the rear of his tannery. It burned so rapidly that the family could secure nothing of value and lost nearly all.

THE SCENE.

Thus the whole square was on fire at once, and the flames shot up skywards, sending off cloudy pyramids of black smoke, and reflecting a brilliant light upon Troy Hill, above the flashing waters of the river, up and down and across the river far up the rugged sides of the opposite hillside. The scene attracted thousands of spectators, who, like bees upon a honey comb, lined either bank of the river, and nestled along the hills on Troy Hill and the Allegheny side, and perched upon the house tops all around, from which a good view could be obtained.

A LONG DELAY.

For half an hour the flames continued to burn with great fierceness and yet no alarm was struck. Mr. Bonfield, the Chief Engineer, would not have been called out, but that the Chief Engineer, observing no light and thinking it to be a fire near Lawrenceville, made up on a hose carriage, when the news being communicated to him, the energetic exertions were at once put forth, to make up for the delay. The Department was called out and in a very short time responded in full force. Once upon the ground

A SCARCITY OF WATER

was found to retard operations upon the upper portion of the fire, but the engines Hope and Friendship pumped from the river on the lowerside, and thus supplied in a measure the deficiency. Seeing that the whole square east of Callery's must be doomed, the attention was directed to the saving of the other property adjoining, and to the prevention of the spread of the flames. Great difficulty was experienced in this as the hose bursted several times and then the supply was not sufficient to extend form the engines at the river, which had been taken down at the only feasible point) to the upper end of the fire. A new supply, however, was brought from City Hall, and this difficulty was thus overcome. The people on the hillside opposite the fire spread wet blankets upon their houses, assisted by the Fireman's Hose Company, from igniting. At one time a strong gale sprung up, and it was feared that all the property above McFaden street, the eastern terminus of the fire, would go, but active exertions prevented this. In about an hour after the firemen had arrived the flames were in check, and no further danger was apprehended. The fire continued to burn all night, and will doubtless smolder for several days yet.

There was, of course, great confusion and excitement during the conflagration, but after it had subsided somewhat the sufferers began to figure up

THE LOSS.

Which, based upon the most careful estimates, will not fall far short of $72,000.

The principal loser is Mr. James Callery. He estimates his loss upon his tannery at $50,000, upon which he had just been completed on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad was destroyed, but the main track was uninjured.

Callery's daughter was in a conflagration which, in its origin and the resultant damage, will mark an episode in the history of Allegheny, and add another item to that remarkable record of destruction which has attended the destroying electric fluid hereabouts within the present season.

**Golden Wedding.**

This afternoon Rev. H. E. F. Voight and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, parents of Mr. P. H. Voight, of the firm of Voight & Maher, No. 257 Liberty street, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by a golden wedding. The wedding will be given at the residence of the venerable couple at Mt. Pleasant. They were married on July 29th, 1820, and are now well advanced in years, Mr. V. having reached the age of eighty-five, while his estimable wife is in her seventieth year. Mr. V. was the first missionary sent to the Miami district in Ohio, and was an earnest and faithful minister. The marriage of the now venerable couple has proved to be a most harmonious one, and we trust many years of happiness is still in store for them.

**Man Killed.**

A fatal railroad accident occurred early Tuesday morning, at Palestine, Ohio. It appears that Mr. Isaac Beason, a brakeman in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, was coupling cars at Palestine, just over the Ohio line, when he slipped and was caught between the bumpers of two heavily-loaded freight cars, and so seriously injured that death ensued in a few hours. The deceased was about twenty-four years of age, and leaves a wife, who was at the time of the accident on a visit to some friends in Allegheny. She was telegraphed to and immediately left for home.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

**Shooting Affray in Birmingham—Michael Murphy Shot by Joseph Aldridge—Six Shots Fired—The Wounded Man's Statement.**

Birmingham, which within a few months past has become notorious, on account of the frequent murders and cutting affrays occurring there was the scene of a bloody transaction last evening. About half past six o'clock an affray occurred at the Mechanics Engine House on 6th street, between Joseph Aldridge and Michael Murphy, both members of the engine company, which in all probability will prove fatal to the latter.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

It is a difficult matter to ascertain the true cause of the difficulty, as the only parties who appear to know anything about it are disposed to be reticent, and not only decline to give the information desired, but endeavor to screen the party who did the shooting. So far as our reporter could ascertain, the facts are as follows: Aldridge and Murphy had been drinking together during the day, and were a short time before the shooting affray both drunk. While in one of the many whisky dens with which the town is cursed, they got into a quarrel, which terminated in a fight. During the fight, Aldridge, it is stated, struck Murphy on the nose, causing the blood to flow freely. After the fight they both came to the engine-house together, and Aldridge laid down to take a sleep, while Murphy went home and changed his clothes, returning shortly after and sitting down in a chair in front of the engine-house.

THE SHOOTING.

A few moments before the shooting occurred one of the members of the company came into the Engine House and finding Aldridge lying asleep on the floor, aroused him and told him he had better go home and get his supper. On getting up he discovered the man sitting in a chair near the door, asked who it was, and when informed that it was Murphy, he said he would give him a ducking before he left. He then attached the small hose to the hydrant and turned the stream on Murphy who immediately got up and made a rush for Aldridge, when the latter drew a pistol and as Murphy it appears got possession of them, when Aldridge stepped back five or six feet, drew his revolver and

FIRED SIX SHOTS.

Two of the shots missed Murphy and struck the casing of the door, the other four entered the body of Murphy, one of which, the fourth, penetrating the abdominal cavity, two in the left breast, both penetrating the lung, and the other in the right breast, lodging in the ribs, near, penetrating to the bone.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

The shooting had the tendency to attract quite a crowd of persons around the engine house, and when it was ascertained that Murphy was shot he was placed upon a settee and removed to his residence on Manor street, near the head of Liberty street, where he was attended by Drs. L. W. Riggs and McDowell.

HIS CONDITION.

When our reporter left the residence of the wounded man at a late hour last night, he was still living, but the attending physicians entertained no hope of his recovery, and were of opinion that either of the three shots in the body were sufficient to produce death.

THE EXCITEMENT.

As above stated but a few minutes had elapsed after the shooting until there was a large crowd of persons assembled at the engine house, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed. Southside police and other officials, whose duty it was to arrest the perpetrator of the deed, yet, failed to find him, and he was

PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.

After firing the last shot from his revolver, Aldridge quietly replaced it in his pocket, picked up his hat, walked leisurely across the squares from the engine house, where he remained a sufficient length of time to change his clothes, and after which he returned to the engine house, among the crowd of citizens and officers, and talked to them about the bloody affair which he had committed. He remained there about fifteen minutes and then quietly walked away, going in the direction of the Birmingham bridge. It was also said he had departed in a hackney coach or a car and came to the Mayor's office in this city, related the circumstances and offered himself a prisoner, and was released on his own recognizance in the sum of twenty-five dollars for the arrest of Aldridge.

THE MEN.

Aldridge, the man who did the shooting, is a young man about twenty-five years of age, and when sober, is said to be a very respectable, quiet, peaceable man, and just the reverse when under the influence of liquor, and he has quite a number in this city and in Birmingham, are highly respectable people.

Of Murphy's character it is impossible to say much, as he does not appear to be well known by those with whom we conversed. He is a young man, not over twenty-seven years of age, and is single. When under the influence of strong drink, but had not been intoxicated for about a year until yesterday, having previously been a hard drinker, but since reformed and became a perfect temperance man.

HIS STATEMENT.

After Aldridge had been permitted to escape without even an effort having been made to arrest him, Murphy, who had been taken to the wounded man, who, after being sworn, made the following statement:

"We were both drinking together; had several drinks; intention to go to pic-nic; after that I went home and changed my clothing; then to engine house; he struck me; I fell down on the floor; picked him up and put him on the chairs; sat in the yard of the engine house talking; he then left; I don't know what he said, "That is a good shop; Joe then got up and asked who was sleeping in the yard. Vail told him it was me; he then struck me; I got up and knocked him down and he started to squirt upon me; when he did this, I ran in on him, and we both broke the hose; he struck me on the head with the round; he let go; so did I; I laughed; he said, you Irish s—of a b—, you can't do as you did this; after that I don't know what he meant; he pulled out a pistol and started to fire at me; I said, Joe, what do you mean; I ran; he followed me, and he, me, again; I fell; he then fired; after he fired five or six shots, I ran behind the stove, and some of my friends took me to a doctor."

**Rescued by a Woman.**

A thrilling incident in which a German woman, whose name we were unable to obtain, displayed a spirit of true heroism, occurred on Two Mile Run, near Cartwright's Factory, yesterday afternoon. In consequence of the heavy rain which fell during the afternoon the little stream was swollen into a small river, and Mrs. McHoland, wife of John McHoland, who does business at 173 Smithfield street, and resides on Two Mile Run, in the Sixteenth ward, saw her child, a little boy five years of age, on the opposite side of the stream, and apparently determined, wading down the valley in a perfect torrent, sweeping everything before it. If had already approached the bridge, and the child was sitting on a log playing with the approaching danger. A slight effort found the child safe in the arms of the mother and the seething waters were by this time within a few inches of it. She then turned to rescue him from the effects of the current. Without heeding the danger she started on the perilous passage, and after being carried a short distance down the stream succeeded in reaching the log, and then, with the child in her arms, waded through the boiling waters to the shore, and then safely to her home. The distance she was carried down the stream was probably twenty or thirty rods. A German woman who resides near, seeing that there was something wrong hastened to the stream, and seeing this woman in the water, hastily divested herself of such portions of her clothing as might be an incumbrance, plunged into the water, seized hold of the drowning woman and drew her to the shore. Such true courage is deserving of the highest commendation.

**Personal.**

JOSEPH FORSYTHE, Esq., of the Pittsburgh bar, has gone to the mountains to rusticate for a short season.

HENRY M. LONG, Esq., and family left for Chicago Tuesday evening whence they will leave for the west in a few days.

REV. W. D. HOWARD, accompanied by John F. Loy, Esq., left for Bedford Springs a few days ago.

MR. WM. J. SAWYER, Miss MARY SAWYER and Miss MARY GRAY all departed for Cape May yesterday afternoon.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, U. S. District Attorney, left the city yesterday for Bedford Springs. He will be absent for about a month, and during that time will visit Cape May.

JOHN POPE HODNETT, Esq., one of the ablest Irish lecturers of this country, arrived in the city yesterday from Dakota Territory. He is President of the "National Irish Colonization Association," chartered by Congress, and comes here to inaugurate our Irish citizens' emigrate west and make settlement under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. He will deliver a lecture on Friday evening.

**In Trouble.**

James Porter, who is somewhat notorious and figures frequently in police reports, has *come to grief*. He was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Tuesday evening, by officer Costello, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and in default of a fine of $5, a commitment was made out for twenty-four hours, and the officer started to take him to jail. He proceeded quietly until they arrived in the Tenth ward, where he knew he had a number of friends whom he expected would interfere and rescue him from the officer, and he expressed an intimation to go no further. Alderman Koenig was called to the assistance of the officer and Porter seized him by the leg with his teeth and bit him severely. A few raps with the mace caused him to let go his hold and a few more had a tendency to bring him to his senses and he decided to go with the officer. He was lodged in jail for the twenty-four hours, and an information was made against him by Alderman Koenig for assault and battery, and by officer Costello for resisting an officer. A commitment for a hearing, which will take place to-day, was also lodged against him.

**Serious Accident.**

The following account of an accident to Major Thomas Williams, son of Hon. Thomas Williams, of Allegheny city, we clip from the Titusville *Herald*. We regret to state that on Saturday evening Major Thomas Williams met with a serious accident. He had returned from dinner to his room, in the second story of a building on East Spring street, for an afternoon nap. When he arose the room was dark, and stepping out, as he supposed, from the door upon the platform at the head of the stairs, he walked directly through an open window, extending from the ceiling to the floor, and fell to the ground below. He was immediately discovered, and conveyed back to his room in a state of insensibility. Dr. Varian was summoned, and on examination found the patient's collar bone broken, and that he had sustained internal injury. He suffered much during the night and yesterday, but last evening was apparently much improved, and slept quietly. We hope to give a more favorable report of his condition to-morrow.

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REV. W. D. HOWARD, accompanied by John F. Loy, Esq., left for Bedford Springs a few days ago.

MR. WM. J. SAWYER, Miss MARY SAWYER and Miss MARY GRAY all departed for Cape May yesterday afternoon.

H. BUCHER SWOPE, U. S. District Attorney, left the city yesterday for Bedford Springs. He will be absent for about a month, and during that time will visit Cape May.

JOHN POPE HODNETT, Esq., one of the ablest Irish lecturers of this country, arrived in the city yesterday from Dakota Territory. He is President of the "National Irish Colonization Association," chartered by Congress, and comes here to inaugurate our Irish citizens' emigrate west and make settlement under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. He will deliver a lecture on Friday evening.

**Boarding House Robbed.**

If Chief Hague and his police, instead of violating the law by distributing poison to harmless curs, would turn their attention to their legitimate duties, one of which is the protection of our citizens against thieves, some of the many depredators, who outnumber the "worthless dogs," might possibly be arrested. While the police were engaged in poisoning one poor dog, and perhaps watching to see what effect Hague's dose would have upon him, yesterday morning a boarding house kept by Mrs. Weaver, at 259 Penn street, was entered by thieves and some articles of value stolen from some of the boarders. The room of Mr. Thomas Davis was entered and a pocket book containing about fifty-five dollars stolen. The room occupied by Mr. Hagar was also visited, and a pair of sleeve buttons and a pair of studs carried off. Mr. Olegar awoke just as the thieves were leaving, and armed with a revolver he gave chase. He followed the intruders as far as the street, but fortunately they succeeded in making their escape before he could bring his revolver to bear upon them. The noise made by the retreating burglars raised the entire household, and for a time considerable excitement existed in the neighborhood. There is no clue which would lead to the apprehension of the thieves.

If it is necessary to have a man to prepare poison for the dogs, we would suggest the employment of some one else, so that we may have the value of Hague's experience and wisdom in the detective business; but if he must mix poison, let us have a chief of police.

**Honors Conferred.**

At the close of the annual examination of Nebraska College, at Nebraska City, on the 8th inst., the following honorary degrees were conferred, viz:

The degree of D. D. upon Rev. John McNamara, of La Crosse, Wisconsin; the Rev. Thos. Crumpton, of Allegheny city; the degree of LL. D. upon Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, New York.

The flourishing college at Nebraska City could not have conferred its honors upon a more worthy recipient than the venerable and venerated Rev. Thomas Crumpton, of our sister city, known among us for his humble piety and arduous labors in the Christian ministry.

**Mulishness.**

We have no recollection of a case of more provoking mulishness than was presented last evening by John Hanna, driver of car No. 14 on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway. The heavy rain storm about eight o'clock last night flooded the track, on Carson street, at the intersection of the Brownsville road, and covered it with mud and sand to the depth of ten or twelve inches, in consequence of which the cars could not pass. Car No. 9, going up, was stuck in the mud, and Nos. 10, 13 and 14 were behind it. John was driving car No. 14, which was next to the city, and the conductor of the car directed the passengers to change, intending to make a trip back to the city. Those going up got out, and the car was filled with passengers for town, a large number of whom were ladies, but John refused to go. He would not even permit another driver to hitch his team to the car and take it to the city, after keeping the passengers waiting impatiently for one hour and many of the ladies had become tired waiting and walked over the "mule" congloted to drive his team over. The conductor was extremely courteous and accommodating to the passengers and had it not been for him doubtless the car would have remained there he was. Such a "mule" as John and the man who drives No. 13, who objected to making the return trip, are a curse to the work with horses much less drive a street car, and the Superintendent should get rid of them at the earliest opportunity. Therefore we have in variably found the employees on this road gentlemanly and accommodating, but John and the driver of No. 13 are exceptions to the rule.

**The Old Canal Sewer.**

The old sewer on Try street, known as the old State or Canal sewer, has for a number of years been a sewer of trouble and expense to the city, so that its removal and the building of a new one in its stead has become an absolute necessity. Scarcely a year passes of late that there are not two or three breaks in the sewer, and but a few months since our readers will remember that in consequence of one of these breaks some twenty or thirty families were flooded out of their homes and their furniture more or less damaged, they thrown upon the charities of the city for support. Yesterday morning there was another break in the sewer, but fortunately it was not attended with such disastrous consequences as that referred to above. The street contractor, Mr. L. S. McCain, and his son Theodore, were slightly injured, the latter near the end of the span which rested on the pier, they managed to secure a hold on the pier and saved themselves from falling into the water. The wounded were taken out and removed to their respective homes or boarding houses, where they received proper medical attention.

## FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

**A War Between the Races.**

Beck's Run up the Monongahela is mainly settled by representatives of the Emerald Isle and a feeling of enmity is entertained against persons of all other nationalities, particularly against persons from Fatherland. To such an extent is this feeling carried that many Germans have been compelled to leave the place, and attempts have been made to drive others away, who, to their credit be it said, had too much pluck to be intimidated or frightened by the threats of their Irish enemies. A few months since Adam Gloe, a quiet, civil and industrious German, purchased a lot in the Sheridan Hill district and put up upon it and moved his little family into it. He then engaged work in the neighborhood and by strict attention to business and his industry he has been able to improve his little house, and because it presents a better appearance than the shanties of his Irish neighbors, some of his neighbors took offence at him and resolved to drive him out of their midst. Adam resolutely fought and successfully met their boasts and threats, but attended faithfully to his own business. This did not deter the Irish fiends intended hatred of his enemies, and more desperate means than mere idle threats were resorted to to rid the place of the hated Dutchman. Knowing, as he was quietly proceeding to his work, at an early hour, while it was yet dark, he was attacked by four Irishmen, who lay in wait in the road, who threatened him menacingly. In consequence of the fact that the enemy outnumbered him ten to one, he made a hasty "fall back" and beat a hasty retreat, and as he did so the attacking party fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. Adam, as soon as it became daylight, Adam repaired to the office of Justice Heisel, and made information against the four Irishmen, who, he alleged, McHughes with felonious assault, alleging that they were the parties who made the attacks upon him. He also made information against them for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who arrested McHughes and conducted them before Justice Heisel, who committed him to the lock-up for a hearing. McCully, hearing of the arrest of his partner, and not knowing what was charged in the information, called at the office to enter bail for McHughes, when he was informed by the Justice that he could not be released on bail, but for his own appearances, and could not leave the office until he had done so. The necessary bail was procured and the accused were released.

**State Teachers' Association**

The Pennsylvania State Teachers Association will hold its seventeenth annual meeting in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August.

From present indications, this meeting will be one of the most interesting of the kind yet witnessed in the State.

The exercises will be of the most interesting character, and interspersed with the choicest selections of Music by the Lancaster Band, Chambersburg, in charge of Prof. J. H. Snumaker.

Addresses and lectures will be delivered by the President, Prof. H. S. Jones, Erie, Pa.; Wm. Cattell, D. D., President Lafayette College; Rev. Wm. Nevin, Esq., Lancaster; Prof. Van Bokkelen, Maryland, and T. Clarkson Taylor, Wilmington, Del.

Papers, &c., will be read upon the following topics: 1, Civil Government; 2, Graded Course of Study for Country Schools; 3, Should the Public High School Prepare Boys for College; 4, Should the Sexes be Educated together or Separately; 5, What Should be the Extent of the Professional Culture of the School; 6, Permanent Certificates to Teachers.

The city of Lancaster is very easy of access from all parts of the State, and ample facilities are such as to furnish the most ample accommodations at the least possible expense.

The usual rates of fare will be awarded by addressing C. H. Harding, Esq., Ticket Agent of the Association, 1225 Oxford street, Philadelphia, who will furnish orders for excursion tickets.

Detailed information in regard to local scenery, &c., can be had by addressing Col. W. L. Bear, Lancaster, Pa.

No effort will be spared to make this meeting one of the most interesting in the whole history of the association. The topics for consideration are among the most vital, and the friends of education are pressing forward to come and participate in their discussion.

The programme, it will be found by reference to the various educational journals of the State.

Local papers throughout the State will do the cause of education service by copying or otherwise calling attention to this circular, and by giving special prominence to the time and place of meeting.

CHARLES W. DEASS,
Chairman Executive Committee Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

**Public Schools of Detroit.**

We are indebted to Mr. Robert W. King, President of the Board of Education of the city of Detroit, for a 100 page pamphlet containing the Twenth-seventh annual report of the President and standing Committees of the Board. We learn from this report that Detroit had one High school and fifteen auxiliary or ward school houses, in which one hundred and fifty-eight teachers

The population of Detroit in 1869 was ..... 80,000
Assessed value of real and personal property ..... $22,955,853
Cash valuation of real and personal property ..... 77,452,843
Total city taxes for all purposes ..... 735,094
Money raised for school purposes ..... 91,240
Money raised for building ..... 75,000
Cash value of city public school property ..... 324,000
School census, ages between 5 and 20 ..... 27,409
Number enrolled ..... 10,317
Average daily attendance at public schools ..... 7,883
Whole number of sittings ..... 7,127
Whole number of teachers ..... 127
Number added this school year ..... 40

We regret that we have not space for the able report of the President (who by the by is a native of this city and well known to many of our citizens) and also of the Superintendent, which are drawn up with decided ability and would be profitable reading for all engaged in the cause of education, whether directors or teachers, to any of whom we tender the loan of our copy, commending it to their careful perusal.

AMICUS.

**The Piano as a Pestilence.**

Piano-dramming is an ism of the United States, rather than of New York, but it has, probably, its highest point of development here. There is no other city in the Union where the scales are more mercilessly run, the gamut more implacably persecuted, than in New York. If the census-takers would only put down the number of piano-players, they would gratify the curiosity and receive the thanks of hundreds of invalids. I believe that many a convalescent has been planned into a relapse, and thence to the grave. Many a moribund has been hastened to the tomb at a much quicker pace than he would otherwise have been by "Days of Absence," executed by one digit. More than one brain fever has been generated by a long course of "Shoo Fly." There be nervous sufferers who will not survive "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." I dare say typhoid has been promoted by "Walking Down Broadway," and I have little doubt that mental imbecility has been caused by "Tassels on her boots." I do not know that the piano has ever figured in health office returns as a cause of death, but I have my suspicions that as many die from it by sunstroke or drowning. You can not treat it as you would a fat boiling establishment, and indict it as a nuisance. You may gag over the melodious death, but you have to swallow it, whether you will or not. You are like the drunkard whose physician punishes him by condemning him to have the taste and essence of whisky inserted into everything he eats and drinks. With every mouthful swallowed his disgust grows more intense, until he frantically begs to be given his natural food again.—*New York Correspondence of the Philadelphia Telegraph.*

## MARRIED:

NICHOLSON—NICHOLSON—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Freeport, Pa., on Tuesday, July 26th, 1870, by Rev. John Junkin Francis, T. C. NICHOLSON, Esq., of Frankfort Springs, Pa., to Miss MARY FRANCES NICHOLSON, only daughter of William F. Nicholson, deceased, of New Geneva, Pa.

## DIED:

CALANDER—At six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., Miss NANCY CALANDER.

The funeral will take place THIS (Thursday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Chartiers street, corner of Western avenue and Rebecca street, Allegheny City.

WAINWRIGHT—On Tuesday, July 26, at Zanesville, Ohio, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of James Wainwright.

Funeral will take place from the residence of S. J. Wainwright, foot of 36th street, late borough of Lawrenceville, at 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend